PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

Bombay Gazette.

THE TWELVE PAGES.

MORNING EDITION.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

NESTLE'S CONDENSED MILK.

RICHEST IN CREAM. UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,442.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1908. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing Saturday 6-30 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
20th June.	OCEANA	6610		
27th "	PENINSULAR	5294	BRITANNIA	6525
4th July	EGYPT	7912		
11th "	CALEDONIA	7338	MOOLTAN	9651
18th "	PENINSULAR	5294		
25th "	CALEDONIA	7338	CHINA	7912
1st Aug	ARABIA	7903		
8th "	CALEDONIA	7338	MOLDAVIA	9520
15th "	PERSIA	7951		
22nd "	CALEDONIA	7338	HIMALAYA	6893
29th "	MASSORA	10509		
5th Sept	EGYPT	7912	MACEDONIA	10513
12th "	CALEDONIA	7338		
19th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	9505
26th "	EGYPT	7912		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
OCEANIEN	4,143	Magnan	9th July. 1908.
NERA	5,332	Schmitz	6th Aug. "
SALAZIE	4,147	Allard	3rd Sept. "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	1st Oct. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	29th " "
OCEANIEN	4,143	Magnan	26th Nov. "
NERA	5,36	Schmitz	24th Dec "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
SALAZIE	4,147	Allard	19th June 1908.
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	17th July "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	14th August "

For further Particulars apply to—

L. BRIGARD,
Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure. 1908
KAGESHIMA MARU	...	T. Arakawa	15th June	26th June.
MOYORI MARU	...	J. Hands	27th June	9th July.
YEBOSHI MARU	...	R. Kou	11th July	22nd July.
TAKASAKI MARU	...	A. Mocker	23rd July	4th Aug
TOYOMI MARU	...	M. Winckler	5th Aug	18th Aug
YETORYU MARU	...	K. Sato	18th Aug	29th Aug.
WAKAMIYA MARU	...	T. Yamawaki.	31st Aug	12th Sept.
KAGESHIMA MARU	...	T. Arakawa	14th Sept	25th Sept.
MOYORI MARU	...	J. Hands	26th Sept	8th Oct.

For Freight apply to—

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
Novasri Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed

THE HOME FOR THE AGED

MULKAPETT, HYDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class Caste, or Creed.

The Sisters Feed, Nurse, Clothe their Poor, and attend to all their wants.

☞ The Home is entirely supported by Voluntary Contributions.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE," may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Lr.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI (direct).

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.
KAMARA	1,196	Thur. 18th June	9 a.m.
LHASA	3,170	Fri. 19th June	6 a.m.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S.S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on MONDAY, 22nd June, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S.S. "KASARA," 1,196 tons, on THURSDAY, 18th June sailing (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on booking s to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "MAZAGON", 4,907 tons, sailing on or about 27th June,

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

17th June, 1908.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN — LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
KORRER	5,801	A. Forcati	1st July 1908
F FERDINAND	6,046		1st August 1908
PERSIA	5,891	G. Bartoli	1st Sept. 1908
AFRICA	4,836	P. Badessich	1st October 1908
KORRER	5,801	A. Forcati	1st Nov. 1908
BOHEMIA	4,892	M. Daboovich	16th Nov. 1908.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
* TRIESTE	5095	S. Chiumek	28th July 1908.

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes,

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN viâ COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
SILESIA	5130	B. Radonicich	24th June 1908.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

ACTING AGENT,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.
Sassoon House 55, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	Date.
SCINDIA	Wm. Ke'so	5,106	25th June 08.
CASTALIA	Shafto Abrey	6,388	19th July "
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	5,069	31st "
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	8,001	19th Aug "
OLYMPIA	C P Osborne, R.N.R.	8,191	5th Sept "
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6,716	24th "
SCINDIA	Wm. Kelso	5,106	11th Oct "
CASTALIA	Shafto Abrey	6,388	24th "
ELYSIA	New Steamer	6,500	11th Nov "

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 285
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 418
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 578
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 606
Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 653
Bombay to New York	Rs. 792
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 990
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 1088

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years
Concession granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and all steamers with the exception of those marked * have electric fans in every cabin free of charge.
The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by R. I. S. N Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave
For any further information regarding passage, etc, apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

DR. BISWAS'S

MAGIC PILLS.

An Excellent Tonic for Young and Old.

EVERY MAN SHOULD HAVE A BOX.

ALL details cannot be published. Those who want to know the particulars, should write to the Manager with half-anna stamp for reply. Price Rs. 2-8 per box.

DR. H. BISWAS,
AMRITA BAZAR MEDICAL HALL,
BAZAR, P. O Amrita (Jessore.)

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

This is the age of research and experiment, when all nature, so to speak, is ransacked by the scientific for the comfort and happiness of man, science has indeed made giant strides during the past century, and among the—by no means least important—discoveries in medicine comes that of Theraplon, particulars of which will be found in another column. This preparation is unquestionably one of the most genuine and reliable Patent Medicines ever introduced, and has, we understand, been used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, Maisonneuve, the well-known Chassaignac, and indeed by all those who are regarded as authorities in such matters, including the celebrated Lallemand, and Roux, by whom it was some time since uniformly adopted, and that it is worthy the attention of those who require such a remedy we think there is no doubt. From the time of Aristotle downwards, a potent agent in the removal of these diseases has (like the famed philosopher's stone) been the object of search of some hopeful, generous minds; and far beyond the mere power—if such could ever have been discovered—of transmuting the baser metals into gold is surely the discovery of a remedy so potent as to replenish the failing energies of the confirmed *roué* in the one case, and in the other so effectually, speedily and safely to expel from the system without the aid, or even the knowledge, of a second party, the poisons of acquired or inherited disease in all their protean forms as to leave not a trace behind. Such is The New French Remedy Theraplon, which may certainly rank with, if not take precedence of, many of the discoveries of our day, about which no little ostentation and noise have been made, and the extensive and ever-increasing demand that has been created for this medicine wherever introduced appears to prove that it is destined to cast into oblivion all those questionable remedies that were formerly the sole reliance of medical men. Theraplon may be obtained in England, direct from the proprietor, and of the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the Colonies, India, China, Japan, &c., not even excluding such remote districts as Central Africa, the Fiji Islands, &c. Sold in Bottles, &c.—*Diamond Field Advertiser*, KIMBERLEY.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co,
BOMBAY BYCULLA AND POONA.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.
Total Funds Exceed £17,915,000
Total Revenue for 1906 Exceeded £ 4,000,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent, per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW SCHEME.

Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

For 1906 PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER Rs. 3,00,00 000

INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and lodged with the OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies, WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Assurances of Rs. 1000 payable at death. Whole Life Premiums.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000 Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	3 11	30
35	31 8	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	53 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 13	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,

Cheapest Dealers in

STATIONERY, DRAWING AND PAINTING MATERIALS

For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.,

RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.

KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

Messrs. O. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are attended to by an expert.

WELLINGTON STREET, LONDON. TELEGRAMS, "KEYMER," LONDON.

FIRE PREVENTION FIRE CHECKING FIRE EXTINCTION

Do not fail to take advantage of an appliance that is quite convenient and entirely effective at a very small cost for the avoidance of damage by FIRE and the loss and inconvenience which FIRE entails to all. Do not continue in the old fashioned way, heedless of the loss you may incur. Do not be neglectful of the remedy within your reach.

THE MINIMAX HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER

will instantly extinguish!

BLAZING CELULOID, FLARING PETROL

or any kind of FIRE whatever the origin may be.

A CHILD CAN USE IT.

MINIMAX IS ALWAYS READY
MINIMAX IS ALWAYS HANDY
MINIMAX IS ALWAYS CERTAIN
MINIMAX IS ALWAYS EFFECTIVE

Actual FIRES Extinguished by the use of MINIMAX.

7951

MINIMAX IS INDISPENSABLE FOR MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CARRIAGES FACTORIES, WAREHOUSES, SHOPS, OFFICES and BUILDINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Write at once for our MINIMAX REPRESENTATIVE.

Sole Agents:

MARCKS & CO., LD.

BOMBAY & POONA.

INSURANCES.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

RESULTS FOR 1905.

THE PROFITS declared at the last Quinquennial valuation ending 31st December, 1905, show a SURPLUS of over 45 LACS of RUPEES, 90 per cent. of which will be distributed amongst the participating Policy-holders.

ASSETS EXCEED, 14 Crores of Rupees.
PREMIUM INCOME, 2 Crores of Rupees

A GRESHAM Policy represents all that is desirable.

Apply CROFT MODY & CO.,
Chief Agents for India, Burma, and Ceylon
BOMBAY.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1907

ISSUED FOR	£3,000,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£12,000,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE	£29,495,800

ASK FOR THE 1906 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch,
BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

HEAD OFFICE: BHARAT BUILDINGS, LAHORE.

Chairman:—The Hon'ble Mr. HARKISHENLAL, Bar.-at-law, Lahore.

LIFE ENDOWMENT, MARRIAGE and EDUCATION, INDUSTRIAL (Rupee per month as premium). Fidelity, Annuity and Pension Policies issued on most favourable terms.

CLAIMS paid exceed 1,60,000.

Special provision for Insurance on the lives of Ladies and insurance without Medical Examination.

Prospectuses and particulars can be had from—

HARKISHENLAL & Co.,
CHIEF AGENTS,
Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

LAJPAT RAI SAHNI,
MANAGER,
BHARAT INSURANCE Co., Limited,
Bharat Buildings, LAHORE.

NOTICE.

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay) having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 52, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad For Particulars apply *Bombay Gazette Office.*

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., from the 1st proximo, will be 2 Annas per Copy.

The Rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 for cash in advance, including delivery.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Fuchow.
Bombay	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kuala Lumpor	Shanghai.
Calcutta	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Mauritius.	Penang.	Hongkong.
Colombo	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Penang.	Soerabaya.	Kobe.
Malacca.	Manilla.	New York.
Singapore.	Cebu (Philippines).	
Zanzibar (Perak).	Hongkong.	
Ipoh (Perak).		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10.30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. AGENT.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Yn 24,000,000
RESERVED FUNDS	" 15,080,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Peking
Changchung	Lyuta	San Francisco
Chefoo	Fenglien (Mukden)	Shanghai
Dairen (Deiny)	Nagasaki	Tobling
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
London		

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 13,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager*

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

LONDON COMMITTEE

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsula and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.

A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY.	HONGKONG.	RANGOON.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	LONDON.	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum secured amounts to Rs. 6 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

LIPTONS

JAM.	FROM OUR OWN FACTORY.
PICKLES.	FROM OUR OWN FACTORY.
BISCUITS.	FROM OUR OWN FACTORY.
COCOA.	FROM OUR OWN FACTORY.

These goods are produced by modern machinery, and under the most approved hygenic conditions, combining quality with Cheapness.

Our goods are being introduced into India, fresh supplies arriving every steamer. Wholesale dealers may draw from our stocks in Bombay.

WHOLESALE SUPPLIES.
14, Hummum Street, BOMBAY.
NICOLL ROAD, KARACHI.

NEW YORK EXPORT & IMPORT CO.,

19 Hummum Street, BOMBAY.

THE ONLY AMERICAN INDENT COMMISSION HOUSE WITH AN ESTABLISHMENT IN INDIA.

We Solicit Indents for all classes of American Manufactured Products.

We also keep in stock a large assortment of the following:—

DRILLING MACHINES
STEAM PUMPS
HAND PUMPS
PORTABLE FORGES
ENGINEER'S TAPS AND DIES
SMALL TOOLS

AND

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.

And are in a position to give immediate delivery.

WE SOLICIT CONTRACTS FOR SUPPLYING Electrical and Mechanical Machinery of all kinds.

Estimates and Lists on Application.

GEO. GAHAGAN & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT LIST.

Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Metal and Timber Merchants and Contractors.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Bridges, Girders, Roofs and Structural Work of all Kinds, Cast, Wrought and Mild Steel Work of the Heaviest Description, Plain and Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Conservancy Appliances, Irrigation Requirements, &c., &c.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES

furnished on Application.

Hydraulic Rivetting, Steam-hammers and Testing Plant used.

ERECTION OF

manufactured Work imported or otherwise, Contracted for in any part of India.

We have of late added to our works some further heavy Machinery to enable us to meet all requirements.

SUPPLIERS OF

Engines and Boilers (Portable and Stationary), Pumps, Galvanized Steel Wire Ropes, Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes, Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Plates, Bars, Angles, Tees, &c., in Steel and Iron, Tools, Water-Supply Fittings, Valves, Portland Cement, &c.

OFFICES AND WORKS

Covering over 16,000 Square Yards.

BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

BENGER'S FOOD

Benger's Food, prepared with fresh new milk, is all food.

It is distinguished from others by the ease with which it can be digested and absorbed. It can be served prepared to suit the exact physical condition of the person for whom it is intended.

Benger's Food is for infants, invalids, and all whose digestive powers have become weakened through illness or advancing age.

Benger's Food is sold in tins by Chemists, etc., everywhere.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

S. S. "SANDON HALL."

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Stage. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Dadabhai Warehouse.

Life exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at Steamer's Option, at their Risk and Expense.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey Damages, etc., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO., *Agents.*

Messrs. EDWARD BATES and SONS' AGENCY, Home Street, Bombay, 17th June, 1908.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

APPLICANTS for the Post of DEPUTY SECRETARY, Bombay Port Trust, are informed that the vacancy has been filled.

By order of the Trustees,

J. TYERS,
Ag. Secretary.

TRUSTEES' OFFICE, BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY, 16th June, 1908.

CECIL BOOKE FORD, DECEASED.

WHEREAS Letters of Administration of the Estate and effects of CECIL BOOKE FORD, Commander Royal Indian Marine, who died at Bombay, on the 17th day of April, 1907, have been granted to CHARLES FREDERICK CLIFTON as Attorney for the Reverened Alfred Henry Ford by the Chief Court of Lower Burma, in Civil Miscellaneous No. 60 of 1908. Notice is hereby given that all creditors of the deceased or other persons having claims against his estate are required to send in writing particulars of their claims or demands to the Undersigned, on or before the fifteenth day of July, 1908, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the persons entitled thereto having regard only to those claims or demands of which he shall then have had notice and will not be liable in respect of the assets of the deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims he shall not then have had notice.

CONNELL & LENTAIGNE,
RANGOON.
Advocates for the Administrator.

RANGOON, THE 20TH MAY, 1908.

SALES BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
10, BANK STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed property on Kalachowki or Chinchpoogly Road.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will, THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 18th day of June, 1908, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), in the afternoon, sell by Public Auction, on the premises the undermentioned property, by order and under instructions of the mortgagee, Mr. Sheriffbhai Khamisse and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Aisabai, widow of Haji Mahomed Moosa, Ahmed Haji Mahomed and Cassum Haji Mahomed, in exercise of the power of sale contained in the indenture of Mortgage, dated the 29th day of January, 1907, executed by the above mortgagors in favour of the Mortgagee.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground demised by the writing of the 11th day of September, 1886, containing by admeasurement 421¼ square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage tenement or dwellinghouses standing thereon, situate at Kala Chowkey Road or Chinchpoogly, outside the Fort and in the registration sub-district of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 767, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes, under E. Ward Nos.8371 and 8372, Street Nos. 19 and 21 and bounded on the East by the property of Oomabai, wife of Pandlik Ganesh, on the West by the property of Motiram Dayaram, on the North by the passage and on the South by the compound of which said messuages and tenements were formerly and are now in the occupation of the several tenants of the said mortgagors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Manchershah and Narmadashankar, Solicitors for the mortgagee, at their Office, No. 2, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY AND CO.

BOMBAY, 18TH JUNE, 1908.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lenses, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very stylish
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GOLF.

New Series of Eight Articles on Golf by

THE DUKE OF ARGYLL, K.C.

MISS MAY HEZLETT
(A frequent winner of the Open Ladies' Championship, Irish Ladies' Championship, &c.)

THE LATE TOM MORRIS
(The Nestor of Golf.)

ANDREW KIRKALDY
(A well-known figure at the Championships.)

DR. W. W. TULLOCH
(Author of "The Life of Tom Morris," &c.)

DR. J. G. McPHERSON
(of St. Andrews : Author of "Golf, the Best of Games," &c.)

W. AUCHTERLONIE
(Former Winner of the Open Golf Championship.)

GOLF, the best of all-the-year-round games, rains in popularity in surprising manner. Every year many new clubs are opened and links laid out.

Our articles are by well-known writers and players, and will greatly interest all readers, whether golfers or not.

PROGRAMME:

Golf, the Best of Games . . by Dr. W. W. Tulloch
How to Prepare for a Ladies' Golf Championship . . by May Hezlett
The Weapons of War . . by W. Auchterlonie
Hints to Young Golfers . . by Tom Morris
Honour in Golf . . . . . by Dr. J. G. McPherson
Match V. Medal Play . . by Andrew Kirkaldy
Eminent Men as Golfers . . by Dr. J. G. McPherson
A Story of the Links . . . . by the Duke of Argyll

WILL COMMENCE IN
The Bombay Gazette
IN JUNE.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

FROM
THACKER'S CATALOGUE.
MISCELLANEOUS.

	Rs. a.
Mines and Minerals of the British Empire. Being a description of the Historical, Physical and industrial Features of the Principal Centres of Mineral Reproduction in the British Dominions beyond the Seas. By Ralph S. G. Stoke. With Illustrations... ...	13 2
A Concise History of Freemasonry. By Robert Freke Gould	9 3
Australia. By W. H. Lang. With 12 reproductions from original Drawings in colour. By G. W. Lambert	5 4
National and Social Problems. By Frederic Harrison	6 9
The Churches and Modern Thought. An enquiry into the Grounds of unbelief and an Appeal for Candour. By Philip Vivian	3 1
Syphilis in the Army. By Major H. C. French, R. A. M. C.	5 4
Manures for Fruit and other Trees. A Practical Handbook for the Gardner, Horticulturist, and Student. By A. B. Griffiths, Ph. D. ...	6 9
The World's Commercial Products. A Descriptive Account of the economic Plants of the World and their Commercial Uses. By W. G. Freeman, B. Sc., F. L. S. and S. E. Chandler, D. Sc. F. L. S. with contributions by T. A. Henry, D. Sc., F. C. S., C. E. Jones, B. Sc., F. L. S., and E. H. Wilson	9 3
Advanced Golf. Or Hints and Instruction for Progressive Players. By James Braid. With 88 Photographs and Diagrams	6 0
Every Man His Own Financier. A Practical Handbook by Franklin. A. C. Mignon, B. A., Cantab	5 4
Journal of the Royal Army Medical Corps. Edited by Colonal David Bruce, C. B. F. R. S., D. Sc., Issued monthly	1 12
Savigear's Guide to Horsemanship and Horse Training. Edited by T. B. Coombe Williams. 2rd Edition	3 1
How to Choose a Horse, or Selection Before Purchase. By Frank Townend Barton, M. R. C. V. S.	1 12
A Handybook on the Law of Master and Servant, Employer, and Employed, New Edition. By George Frederick Emery, L.L.M.	1 5
An Easy Guide to the Constellations with a Miniature Atlas of the Stars. By the Rev. James Gall	0 12
The Book of Animals. For Boys and Girls. Edited by Harry Golding	2 10
The Complete Cook. By Linian Whiting. With 42 Illustrations	4 8
The Review of the History of Infantry. By Col. E. M. Lloyd	5 4
The Naval Annual, 1908. Edited by T. A. Brassey, A. I. N. A.	10 15
Cancer, Relief of Pain and Possible Cure. By Skene Keith, M. B. F. R. C. S. and George E. Keith, M. B. C. M.	2 3
Encyclopædia of Needlework. By Therese De Dillmont	1 5
A New French-English and English-French Pocket Dictionary. Abridged from the larger Dictionary. By De V. Payen Payne	1 5
The Awakening of Women or Woman's part in Evolution. By Frances Swiney. 3rd Edition, revised and enlarged	0 14
Hints on Horses. With short Notes on Camels and Pack Animals. Also a few practical Suggestions of the Training of Polo Ponies and Players, and Gymkhana Training and Racing. Collected by Major H. P. Young, 4th Edition	0 14
Constitutions of the Ancient Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons under the United Grand Lodge of England, containing Laws of General Charges, Laws and Regulations, &c.	1 0

THE WORLD'S GREATEST CRICKETERS

A NEW SERIES OF

ARTICLES,

BY

HOME GORDON

(author of "Cricket Form at a Glance," contributor of Cricket Articles to Badminton Library, &c.)

Now appearing in the
Bombay Gazette.

The articles contain the best and most up-to-date information on the subject. They are the work, from personal knowledge, of a practical cricketer moving in the best sporting circles, and are written in interesting and entertaining fashion.

PROGRAMME.

Hon. F. S. Jackson,	W. G. Grace,
C. B. Fry,	Lord Hawke,
Prince Ranjitsinhji,	A. C. Maclaren,
G. L. Jessop,	G. Hirst,
B. J. T. Bosanquet,	A. A. Lilley,
J. T. Tyldesley,	A. O. Jones,
R. E. Foster,	T. Hayward,
John Gunn,	V. Trumper,
S. Haigh,	S. M. J. Woods,
W. W. Armstrong,	W. Rhodes,
O. Schwarz,	Lord Dalmeny,
J. Darling,	R. A. Duff.

Commenced in the
BOMBAY GAZETTE,
of May 8th.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Medows Street, and are now located at 2, GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economizing labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAST WEEK.

THE

ROYAL BIOSCOPE.

DON'T MISS THE GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY

to see the Unseen World and Nature's closest secrets at our

GRAND PAVILION, ON MAIDAN.

PICTURES INCLUDE—

JACK AND BEAUSTALK,
JAPANESE ARMY INTO PORT ARTHUR,
STEEL WORKS AT CREUSOT,

And many others of Pathetic, Dramatic Subjects.

PRICES AND TIME AS USUAL.

L. WENZEL,
Manager.

S. T. MURUGAPPA

IS

STANDING, TRUTHFUL, MEDITATIVE, UNIFORM, REGULAR,

UNPRECEDENTED, GENUINE, AMIABLE, PUNCTUAL, PERFECT,

And ASSIDUOUS.

CIGARS Available at

BYCULLA, DECCAN STORES,

AND

JOSEPH BROS., 275, Main Street, Poona.

AWFUL AGONY OF ECZEMA ON FACE

And Head was Beyond Words—Suffered for Six Months—One Remedy After Another Failed—Even Medical Aid was Ineffectual.

WAS CURED IN A MONTH BY CUTICURA REMEDIES

"My trouble started with swelling on my face which became red and very painful and irritating. From there it went to my head and it is impossible for me to give any idea of the agony I went through during the six months that the eczema continued. I tried first one remedy and then another, only too glad to test anything that my friends suggested. Nothing seemed to be of the least good. I went to a doctor several times and his treatment was as ineffectual as the rest. I was almost in despair. One day I read of a similar case of eczema having been cured by the Cuticura Remedies, so I thought I would have at least one more try to get my head and face right. I bought the whole treatment (Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills) and persevered with it for a week. By that time the improvement was apparent to anyone and the relief I felt was great. I continued with the Cuticura Remedies for about a month, using two complete treatments, and I can tell you candidly and heartily that I was cured. I have occasion to have great faith in Cuticura for skin ailments, not only because of the great good it has done me but because of the benefit I know has accrued from its use in other cases. My experience with other remedies for eczema, and I should think I tried them all, enables me to appreciate Cuticura to the full. Miss Maggie Hynes, Esker, Kilkelly, Mayo, Feb. 13, 1907."

Send to nearest depot for free Cuticura Book on Treatment of Skin Diseases.

The agonizing itching and burning of the skin, as in eczema; the frightful scaling, as in psoriasis; the loss of hair and crusting of scalp, as in scalled head — all demand a remedy of extraordinary virtues to successfully cope with them. That Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills are such stands proven by testimonials of remarkable cures when many remedies and even physicians have failed. One set is often sufficient.

Cuticura Remedies are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5, Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; So. Africa, Lennon, Ltd., Capetown, etc.; U. S. A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED.
CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.
GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
Correspondence Invited.
CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co
68 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

LAYS OF THE LAW.
(A Selection of Leading Cases)
By W. E. H. Re. 1

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

Apply "The BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Imports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Statements, Reports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Short Lists and Rates of Exchange and Lists of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10, Single ... 25 Annas. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Medows Street.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING ? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes :—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the World

"LU-LU" EYE DROPS.—An absolutely non-irritant and a Positive Cure for Sore, Inflamed, Red, and Weak Eyes, Granulated Lids, Corneal Ulcers, etc. Prepared to the Formula of a Surgeon-Oculist (London). Re. 1.—D. M. DASTOOR & Co., Oppt. "The Bombay Club," Fort.

ATKINSON'S ROYAL IRISH POPLIN TIES. Oxford shape, Rs. 2; Scarf shape, Rs. 2-12.—WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & Co., LTD.

A GOOD WEARING SOCK IS A BOON.—Bachelors try our "Rupee" Cashmere Sock. Rs. 11-8 per doz.—WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & Co., LTD., BOMBAY.

A young French Officer wishes EXCHANGE POSTCARDS with distinct-hed India's inhabitants. Address : LIEUTENANT GAUDINEAU, 10, Rue Michel Chasles, Paris, (France).

A MOTORIST'S ELYSIUM—Touring and town Cars, Phaeton, Landau'esie and other bodies, 2, 4 and 6 Cylinders, from Rs. 2,800. HILL, SAWYER & Co ; 33-37 Medows Street, Bombay.

AVAILABLE from 1st June.—A comfortable FURNISHED ROOM, with Bathroom, in a Cool flat near the Taj Mahal, suitable for one or two Bachelors, with Board. None but Europeans need apply—Box. No. 1105, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BLACK ALPACA OFFICE COATS.—All sizes, 32 to 42 inch chest and ready to wear. Rs. 3-14 each.—WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & Co., LTD.

BEST EVAPORATED APPLE RINGS, PEARS, at 10 as. per lb. in 2 lb. tins. Apple Tea or Eden Cider at Rs. 1-8 per lb. V. P. P. Postage extra.—Apply to SUPERINTENDENT, the Garh Estate, Bajaura, Kangra District.

DR. GRAVES' TOOTH POWDER.—A new dentifrice now on the market ; cleans, brightens and polishes the teeth. As. 10 per tin.—WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & Co., LTD., BOMBAY.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W., care of this Office.

ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 3-8 per thousand, and if printed on flap Rs. 3-8 per thousand for quantities of not less than 5,000.

FANCY STRIPE PLATED SILK SOCKS.—Much worn with shoes. Rs. 1-12 per pair.—WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & Co., LTD., BOMBAY.

FOR EVERY-DAY USE.—For Gentlemen. Our Eclipse Lawn Hem-stitched Hcfs. Rs. 2-8 per doz.—WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & Co., LTD.

GENT'S GOLD PLATE WATCH.—Reliable 10ct. plate dust-proof case. June Price, Rs. 15—WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & Co., LTD., BOMBAY.

GENTLEMEN'S EXCELDA HCFS.—Fancy colored borders. As soft as silk. Rs. 5-12 per doz.—WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & Co., LTD.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants Patronised by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2, Mofussil Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 21, Ch. G. St, (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railways. Abstract of Rules and Regulations, Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad. Postal and Telegraphic Information, Steam-Fleet and dak Companies. Places of Interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines. Price, Eight Annas. Annual Subscription Rs. 2 including Postage.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at THE BOMBAY GAZETTE' Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. E. H. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 404 c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MOSQUITOL will allay your pain after insect bites. Keep a tube by you. As. 4.—WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & Co., LTD., BOMBAY.

MACHINERY FOR SALE. A Locomotive type Boiler and Engine, N. M. P. 7, by Robey & Co. certificated 50 lbs. Pressure per square inch. Tested under Hydraulic Pressure to 80 lbs. Just put off work owing to change to Electricity. Open to Inspection. No reasonable offer will be refused. Apply Box No. 403, care of "Bombay Gazette."

OUR "INDIA" WATCH.—Made like a gun. Reliable always. Stem wind and Stemset. Rs. 2-8.—WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & Co., LTD.

OFFICE DESK.—A standing Office Desk, by John Roberts and Co. Excellent quality and finish. Price Rs. 50. Apply Box No. 397, care of "Bombay Gazette.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON. The largest and leading in the East, no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provides for the convenience and demands of Constituents. A visit is earnestly solicited to Cox's Building (Top Floor), Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Re. 1-4-0 ; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0 ; Breakfast As. 12 Dinner served till late hours.

RESIDENCE—WITH BOARD—(For Europeans only) comfortable furnished Room, with Bathroom, Good Table; Home comforts—in the vicinity of the Apollo Bunder, Cool Flat, Apply early, Box No. 1194, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 406, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

SIXPENNY NOVELS.—Huge stock arriving every mail ; our price is As. 6 each.—WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & Co., LTD., BOMBAY.

STRONG SUITS FOR SCHOOL BOYS.—Tassorette washing suits, 3 garments. Rs. 4-14 each.—WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & Co., LTD., BOMBAY.

ST. RAPHAEL WINE.—An Ideal Tonic Wine, invaluable for invalids and people of weak digestion. Highly recommended by all the leading Physicians in Paris. Rs. 2 per bottle. PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.

SEEDS! SEEDS!—Vegetable and Flower for the Coming Season. Fresh supply received every Third Week.—PALMER and Co., Sitaram Buildings, Near Crawford Market, Bombay.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorus. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 402, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to Enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE" LIMITED, No. 12A., Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2, Green Street Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay)

"WEEKLY BUDGET."—A Summary of the Weekly News, published on Saturday Evenings Rs. 12 per annum inclusive of postage.

TO BE LET.

IN BUILDING overlooking Elphinstone Circle Garden, THIRD FLOOR :—One fine AIRY ROOM with another small Room adjoining and a nice verandah overlooking Circle Garden and convenience for Kitchen. Rent Rs. 65 per month.

For further particulars apply to the owner—

DEVKARAN NANJEE,
17, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

"SPECIAL SHORT."—CONTD.

KNITTED SILK TIES.—In plain colors and fancy stripes. 101 colors to select. From Rs. 1-12 each.—WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & Co., LTD.

THE "BARRISTER" FOUNTAIN PEN.—A splendid easy writer. You can use any nib. As. 14 each.—WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & Co., LTD.

THE "TWENTIETH" CENTURY NOTE-PAPER.—Pink shade Albert size, 120 sheets. As. 3½. Envelopes, 100 for As. 5.—WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & Co., LTD., BOMBAY.

TUSCO.—Fragrant and soothing in the mouth. A good antiseptic. As. 14, As. 10 per flask.—WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & Co., LTD.

THE "STUDY" PAD.—50 sheets cream wove, ruled sheets with blotter, 13 by 8 ins. As. 9½.—WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & Co., LTD., BOMBAY.

THE "NEW GREEN" TYROLESE SOFT FELT HATS.—All the rage in Europe. Rs. 7-9 each.—WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & Co., LTD., BOMBAY.

4711 EAU DE COLOGNE.—The only original, and we have it. Special June Prices, As. 14½, Rs. 1-10, 2-15, 4-15.—WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & Co., LTD., BOMBAY.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 600,000

HEAD OFFICE :
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Camp Aden,
Madras,	Chittagong,	Steamer Point-Aden,
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Cawnpore,	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Lahore.	Colombo,	Nairobi.
Amritsar,	Kandy.	Entebbe,

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividend when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.

COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and

BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE :
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... „ 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt. Chairman. (Messrs Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Kt. (Messrs Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY Esq. (Messrs. Hoorjee Khetsey and Co. (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN BINDOOMULL DAIL, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS,

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and Interest thereon : they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special" Rs. 3-12 per thousand, and if printed on flap Rs. 4-12 per thousand for quantities of not less than 5,000. "Gazette Commercial" Rs. 3-8 per thousand, and if printed on flap Rs. 3-8 per thousand for quantities of not less than 5,000 Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE, A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes, arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No. 405, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

ANDERSON'S

WHISKY.

Red Star, Rs. 2-8 per bottle.

Three Stars, Rs. 3 per bottle.

SAMPLE NIPS ON APPLICATION.

SOLE IMPORTERS,

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LTD.,

BOMBAY.

CROFT MODY & Co.,

BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

Our Specialities are the following :—

O. T. B. WHISKY.
T. HINE'S 1 STAR BRANDY.
CROFT'S FINE CROWN IMPERIAL PORT.
GONZALES BYASS' SHERRY.
MOET and CHANDON'S DRY IMPERIAL CHAMPAGNE

Try a bottle of each and you will ask for no other.

RETAIL SUPPLIERS :
Messrs. BRANDON & CO.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS,
AND
Messrs. DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

"CLAN MACKENZIE"
SCOTCH WHISKY.

SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES.

As supplied to the British House of Commons, is one of the finest WHISKIES obtainable.

"CLAN MACKENZIE"

is supplied to Royalty, Principal Railway and Steamship Companies, Hotels & Clubs all over Europe.

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. qts., Rs. 33 ; per bottle, Rs. 2-12-0. (OLD SCOTCH).

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. pints, Rs. 19-8-0 ; per bottle, Rs. 1-10-0. (OLD SCOTCH).

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. qts., Rs. 33 ; per bottle, Rs. 2-12-0. (7 YEARS' OLD).

[SOLE AGENT :

BOMANJI DHUNJIBHOY,

28, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Can be obtained from

Messrs. Manekji & Co., Church Gate Street;
„ D. C. Umrigar & Co., Crawford Market,
and
ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL

SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY,	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes :—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' "—June 15, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say : "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE
and beware of worthless imitations and substitute

E.G.

"APENTA"

Natural Hungarian Aperient Water.

Bottled at the Springs, Budapest, Hungary.

THE BEST AND MOST RELIABLE HOUSEHOLD APERIENT.

For continuous use by the BILIOUS, DYSPEPTIC, CONSTIPATED, and GOUTY.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or Thrice a week—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line ; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week—First Three Insertions—Four Annas ; or line ; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Re. 1.

WANTED in the C. M. S. Girls' School a RESIDENT MISTRESS (Indian Christian). None without certificates and good knowledge of Marathi need apply.

Apply,
MISS GIFFARD,
C. M. S. Girls' School,
Girgaum, Bombay.

TO BE LET.

EXCELLENT OFFICE PREMISES facing front Hornby Row. Rent Rs. 120. Also TWO GODOWNS in same house. Rent Rs. 75 and 100. Standard Building, with immediate possession. Electric Lights and Lift. Apply WITHIN.

T

Made with the same unfailing care for half-a-century.

Callard & Bowser's Butter-Scotch

You may enjoy Callard & Bowser's Butter-Scotch with the comfortable assurance that only first-class materials are employed in its manufacture.

"Really wholesome Confectionery" LABEL

Each package bears our trade mark—"The Thistle."

MAKERS: LONDON.

Sold by

Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay,
" ARMY and NAVY STORES, Bombay.
" PEARSON & Co., Secunderabad.

Stephen's Inks

Stephens' Ribbons AND Carbons

For Typewriters

MRS. BEETON says: "In pastry making, the quality to be desired is lightness." For plain pastry, lightness can always be secured by using

'Paisley Flour'

(TRADE MARK)

—the sure raising powder. Take a dessert-spoonful of "Paisley Flour" to a quarter-pound of flour, and mix well dry before making the dough. Bake as usual, and you will have crisp, light, very digestible pastry, which will not get doughy when cold. "Paisley Flour" is made by BROWN & POLSON *only*.

Rowland's Macassar Oil

FOR THE HAIR

Is the Best Preparation you can use.

WHY?

BECAUSE without it the Hair becomes dry, thin, and brittle, and this is the nearest approach to the natural oil in the Hair, the loss of which causes baldness.

BECAUSE you must keep the Hair well nourished and not too dry, or you will soon lose it.

Ladies require it to keep the Hair soft and silky.

Men require it to prevent baldness.

Children require it to lay the foundation of a Luxuriant Growth.

Of Stores, Chemists, and ROWLANDS, 67, Hatton Garden. Sizes, 3/6, 7/-, 10/6.

Also in a Golden Colour for Fair Hair

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. and P. S. N. Co's. steamer Moshture 1,109 tons Captain P. H. Gore, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf &c. with a general cargo and 40 deck passengers.

THE B and P. S. N. Co's steamer Naderi 1,168 tons Captain T. S. Grey will sail to-day for Jedah &c. with a general cargo and 59 deck passengers.

THE F. Rubetteno S. N. Co's steamer Capri 2,717 tons, Captain P. Dominico will sail to-day for Hongkong &c. with a general cargo and 12 deck passengers.

THE steamer Amatoga 2,093 tons, captain E. R. Large, will sail to-day for Portsaid, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Swaledale, 2,347 tons captain G. Frashy, will sail to-day, for Portsaid, with a general cargo.

THE Hansa Line steamer Braunfels 3,558 tons, Captain C. Schmaken arrived in harbour yesterday from New York with a general cargo.

THE Hall Line steamer Sandon Hall, 3,293 tons, Captain J. M. Main, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Bezwada, 3,270 tons Captain H. Carey will sail to-day for Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kasara, 504 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf &c. with a general cargo and Mr. C. Y. Lyon and a number of deck passengers.

THE Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Saturday, Monday and Tuesday 13th, 15th and 16th June should be regarde as full Weather Working Days for Vessels in thed Prince's and Victoria Docks. It has further been decided that Saturday and Monday, 13th and 15th June, were non-weather working days in the stream.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN.

MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

R I M S Hardinge ...Comdr F Dobson.....R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus.....Comdr C S Hickman ...Surney St
H M S Perseus .....Comdr H Christian .....R Navy
R I M S Northbrook..Comdr.....Farewell ...R I Marine
R I M S Mayo.....Comdr ...Hand.....R I Marine
R I M S Investigator...Comdr Beanchamp .....Survey St
R I M S Dufferin ...Comdr DeBerry .....R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—June 17

Auchendale...2568 McClure .....W & A G & Co
Borderer.....2835 Black .....
Bahadur.....2936 Cubbin .....T Jeewandas
Budree .....1489 London .....Shah S N Co of India
Braunfels ...3588 Schmake.....W & A Graham & Co
Clematis.....2829 Davies .....James Mackintoss & Co
Fairport .....2433 Greig .....W & A G & Co
Garscube.....2297 Storey .....W & A G & Co
Garryvall.....2455McClure Stream 13-6 W & A G & Co
Labuan .....2293 Ross.....W & A G & Co
Lady Gordon. 316 Butler .....M M & Co
Monscori .....1735 Hanna .....B & P S N Co
Mohammadi...1262 Primrose .....Bo & P S N Co
Nowsel Bahr.. 178 Macoda .....Sultan of Muscat
Norfolk .....2506 Borey .....G Cotton & Co
Nowshera.....1961 Mande .....M M & Co
Oriental .....3665 Palmer .....P & O Co
Rydal Hall...2139 Jones..... K Nixon & Co
Shahalum ...1918 Davison M'tius Shah S N Co of India
Shah Amer...1921 Ledbertter ...Shah S N Co of India
Singapore ...2736 Taylor .....K Nixon & Co
Sitka.....1675 Tipper .....M M & Co
Strathfillan ...2810 Hilton .....W & A Graham & Co
Sanctoria .....2379 Ward .....The Bombay Co
Shah Nasir ...2555 Revill .....Shah S N Co of India
Singu .....1912 Currie .....Shaw Wallace & Co
Shirala.....3400 Scott.....M M & Co
Sandon Hall...3293 Main.....K Nixon & Co
Thornbeck ...2348 Shotton.....Show Wallace & Co
Wearbeck ...2446 Thompson .....T Morrison & Co
Wearmouth...2339 Catlo .....Bombay Co
Xima ..... 146 Mahomed.....Shah S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—June 17.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Clan Urquhart.	3757	M'pherson, A'werp		25-6	P M & Co
B Clan Colquhoun	3760	Summer	Dunkirk	23-6	P M & Co
C & R Delta ...	4780	Snow	Shanghai...	8-7	P & O Co
F Orissa.....	3523	Keddie	Calcutta.....	18-6	M M & Co
G Nadori.....	1169	Gray.....	Jeddah ...	18-6	B & P S N Co
H Kaisen.....	1713	Pahlenz...	Z'bar...	19-6	A Strandes
H Mokhtari ...	1109	Gore...	Persian Gulf.	18-6	Bo & P Co
K Castello ...	2309	Bunton...	Hull	24-6	F Muir & Co
L Ivydene ...	2277	Yule	London	6-7	Bombay Co
M Bahaduri...	829	Fakeera...	B'nagar	17-6	Bo S N Co Ld
M Ras Bera	2497	Morris ...	Repairing ...		S Wallace & Co
N Courland...	760	Ebrahim ...	K'chi	20-6	Bo S N Co Ld
O Shandon ...	2466	Stibs Port Said		20-6	W & A G & Co

Offside C

Kola.....	510	Co'o...	Persian Gulf	18-6...	M M & Co

Offside P

Swaledale..	2347	Trachy..	Aberdeen...	18-6	W & A G & Co

M W D D

Nerbudda..	1960	Sewell ...	Persian Gulf...	29-6	M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Scindia...	3253	Kelso...	L'pool...	25-6	W & A G & Co
2 Bezwada..	327	Carey.....	K'ohi.....	20-6	M M & Co
3 Mazagon	3279	Lowe	Calcutta...	27-6	M M & Co
4 Capri...	2718	Redone	Shanghai	18-6	F & R S N Co
5 Nurani	2370	Clingan...	Calcutta...	20-6	T M & Co
6 Kasara...	505	Cutbush...	Bussrah.....	18-6	M M & Co
7 Silesia...	3340	Radonicich...	Kobe...	24-6	A L S N Co
8 Rajah...	2636	Morgan...	Java...	21-6	T Morrison & Co
9 Oceana ...	3507	Hayward ...	London	20-6	P & O Co
10 & 11	City of Cal'ta	4786	Rae L'pool	20-6	K N & Co
12 Marmora...	5239	Weston	Shanghai...	24-6	P & O Co
14 Lhasa.....	841	Rothwell ...	K'chi ...	19-6	M M & Co
15 Wellington,	3626	Hasking...	Hamburg.	19-6	J M & Co
16 Amatonga...	2093	Large	London	18-6	J M & Co

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	From
17	Braunfels s.....	Schmake	New York, May 15
	Sandon Hall s.....	Main	Liverpool May 24

DEPARTURE.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
17	Gloamin s.....	Learmouth ...	Middlesborough

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday:—

Steamer Swaledale Truchy for Portsaid.
" Amatonga Large for Portsaid.
" Capri Domiaico for Hongkong.
" Naderi Grey for Jedah &c.
" Moshtari Gore for Persian Gulf &c.
" Bezwada Carey for Karachi.
" Kasara Cutbush for Persian Gulf &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Ivydene for London &c.
" Silesia for China &c.
" Nerbudda for Persian Gulf &c.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co., s. s. Chyebassa arrived at Suez on the evening of the 16th instant.

The homeward bound Messageries Maritimes Co., s. s. Ville dela Ciotat from Bombay arrived at Aden on Tuesday the 16th instant at 9 a. m.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessel.	From
7	Nairn	Calcutta
8	Florican	Calcutta
11	Aparima	London
15	Nairung	Bombay
15	Lindale	Negapatam

DAILY EXPORTS, JUNE 17.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Scindia s—5 bales silk waste, Killick Nixon and Co; 9 bales Indian condiments, M Poonjiajee and Sons.

FOR LONDON.

Oceana s—16 cwts fishmows, R Dhanjee and Co; 18 bales skins, Ewart Latham and Co; 26 bales skins, Kahn and Kahn; 2 bales carpets, S J Tellery; 15 bales hides, H A Oomer; 3 cwts fishmows, C Moongaji; 56 cwts old rubber, A A Sharwalla; 1 3-4 cwts ivory, and 18 cwts fishmows, K N Mianee and Co; 42 bales Rags, M Adamji.

Ivydene s—4,900 cwt mussoor, 4,120 cwt cottonseed, Ralli Brothers; 505 cwt myrobollams, W Becher; 4,000 cwt myrabollams, 2,000 cwt cottonseed, G Madhowji and Co; 108 cwt gum, T V and Godsey Bros.

Amatonga s—2,000 cwt mussoor, and 2,009 cwt rapeseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

Castello s—6,000 cwt cottonseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Colquhoun s—55 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 1,000 tons manganese ore. Schroder Smidt and Co; 200 cwt castorseed, Ralli Bros; 440 bales cotton, Diwadkar and Co; 495 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Wellington s—110 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 140 bales cotton, W Wolf & Sons; 200 cwts turmeric, M Jafferbhoy.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Scindia s—1,930 cwts groundnuts, Louis Druyfus and Co; 1,980 cwts linseed, J Fachiri; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 55 bales cotton K Vishram & Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Clan Urquhart s—110 bales cotton, M B Kaisha; 500 bales cotton fly and waste, C Heirji & Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Scindia s—50 bales cotton fly, K Viram & Co; 20 bales cotton Gaddum & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Silesia s—1,000 bales twist, David Sassoon & Co; 1,000 bales twist, Sassoon, J David & Co; 200 bales twist, E D Sassoon & Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Silesia s—800 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 500 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 500 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co.

FOR HAIPHONG.

Salazie s—400 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR KOBE.

Marmora s,—400 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

Silesia s,—600 bales cotton, Sassoon J. David and Co; 700 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Selesia s,— 800 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Silesia s,—300 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co; 950 bales cotton H. N. Madraswalla and Co.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 6th June on 504·25 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,70,000	2,85,000	4,000	4,59,000
Or per mile of Railway	337	565	8	910
For previous 22 weeks of half year	34,21,997	57,57,849	83,216	92,62,347
Total for 23 weeks ...	35,91,223	60,42,849	87,216	97,21,347
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,77,133	3,38,050	2,408	5,15,591
Per mile of Ry. do, ..	351	666	5	1,022
Total to corresponding date do. ..	3,440,513	71,53,300	86,991	1,06,80,809

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 56,591
Do. to date..... " 9,59,462

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 6th June on 141·14 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	7,000	22,000	.....	29,000
Or per mile of Railway	49	156	.....	205
For previous 22 weeks of half-year	1,50,170	4,87,860	3,173	6,41,203
Total for 23 weeks ...	1,57,170	5,09,860	3,173	6,78,203
Comparison. Total for corresponding Week of previous year	7,532	32,750	111	40,393
Per mile of Ry. do. ..	53	232	1	286
Total to corrpg date do.	1,47,364	7,72,227	4,515	9,24,276

Decrease for the week ... Rs. 11,393
Do. to date..... " 2,61,073

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 6th June on 1,772·90 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	1,90,000	2,80,000	7,000	4,77,000
Or per mile of Railway	107	158	4	269
For previous 22 weeks of half-year	37,44,660	63,89,129	1,45,792	104,79,581
Total for 23 weeks.....	41,34,660	66,69,129	1,52,792	109,56,581
Comparison. Total for corresponding Week of previous year	2,14,326	3,70,985	5,833	5,91,133
Per mile of Ry. do. ..	121	210	2	334
Total to corrpg date do.	41,66,194	81,76,581	1,28,811	124,71,586

Decrease for the week .. Rs. 114,133
Do. to date..... " 15,15,005

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 6th June on 17·28 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	600	600	.....	1,200
Or per mile of Railway	35	34	....	69
For previous 22 weeks of half-year.	10,833	10,756	17	21,665
Total for 23 weeks..	11,433	11,356	77	22,865
Comparison Total for corresponding week of previous year ..	622	490	3	1,115
Per mile of Ry. do.	36	28	....	64
Total to corresponding date do. ..	9,573	9,453	94	19,019

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 85
Do to date..... " 3,846

NAGDA-MUTTRA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 6th June on 138·50 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Tot l Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	3,200	2,500	60	5,760
Or per mile of Railway..	23	18	1	42
For previous 22 weeks of half-year	56,568	69,619	1,193	1,27,385
Total for 23 weeks	59,768	72,119	1,253	1,33,145
Comparison. Total for corresponding Week of previous year	..	..	..	..
Per mile of Ry. do. ..	..	..	..	..
Total to corrpg date do.	..	..	..	..

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines, or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

SIR JAMSETJEE—June 17, at Mazagon Castle, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, 4th Bart., died at 12-30 (B.T.), aged 55 years, funeral to-morrow (Thursday) morning at 7 a. m.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CONSTABLE—June 11, at No. 6, Rawdon Street, Calcutta, to Lieutenant and Mrs. E A. Constable, R. N., a daughter.

CAMERON—June 11, at Glenview, Simla, the wife of Major K. M. Cameron, R.A.M.C., a son.

DEATHS.

SYKES—June 7, at Eastcote, Naini Tal, Eliza Edith, wife of J. A. Sykes, P. W. D.,

DRIVER—June 11, at Sambalpur, of heat apoplexy William Henry Parker Driver, Superintendent, Assam Labour Association.

H. T. BINKS
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 2m.; Sun sets, 7h. 18m; High water, 1-38m., 2-32a. Low water, 7-25m., 8-45a.

Bombay Municipal Corporation 3-39 p. m.

Football, The Harwood League, the Commercial Gymkhana vs. the Telegraphs, the Cooperage, 6 p.m.

The Royal Bioscope, Esplanade.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—June 21st, Last Quarter, 10h. 56-1m. a. m.; June 28th, New Moon, 10h. 1·15m. p.m.; June 17th, in Perigee, 3h. p. m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Friday, June 19.—University Senate Meeting, 5-45. Indian Hotels Company, Navsari Buildings, 4 p.m. City of Bombay Buildings Company, Empire Theatre, 5-30 p. m. P. and O steamer "Egypt" with English mails of 5th inst., due to arrive at 6 a. m. Sun rises, 6h. Sun rises, 6h. 1m.; Sun sets, 7h. 17m.; High water, 0-42m., 1-44a. Low water, 6-39m., 7-50a. 2m.; Sun sets, 7h. 18m. High water, 2-28m., 3-22a.; Low water, 8-15m., 9-48a.

Saturday, June 20.—Bombay Legislative Council at Poona, 12 noon. Sun rises, 6h. 2m. Sun sets, 7h. 18m. High water, 3-29m., 4-15a. Low water, 9-14m., 10-55a.

Sunday, June 21.—1st Sunday after Trinity. Sun rises, 6h. 2m.; Sun sets, 7h. 18m; High water, 4-37m., 5-11a.; Low water, 10-25m., 11-57a.

Monday, June 22.—Sun rises, 6h. 3m.; Sun sets, 7h. 19m; High water, 5-56m., 6-10a.; Low water, 11-48m.

Tuesday, June 23.—Sun rises, 6h. 3m.; Sun sets, 7h. 19m.; High water, 7-10m., 7-13a.; Low water, 6-50m., 1-12a.

Wednesday, June 24.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m. H. E. the Governor's Levee at Poona. Berar Manufacturing Company, 2 Dalal Street, 2-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 3m. Sun sets, 7h. 19m. High water, 8-32m., 8-12a. Low water, 1-46m., 2-26a.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and Delagoa Bay per s. s. "Kaisar" will be closed at the General Post Office at 11-30 a. m. to-morrow the 19th current.

BAND AT THE PAREL INSTITUTE.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion G.I.P. Ry. Volunteers will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. T. H. Maloy, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day:—

March.....	The Liberty Bell.....Sousa
Overture.....	La Couronne D'or .....Herman
Valse	Santiago .....Corbin
Selection	The Gondoliers .....Sullivan
Descriptive Patrol...	The Phantom Brigade.Myddleton
Three Dances	From the Music to Henry VIII German

DEATH FROM COCAINE POISONING—Yesterday at the J. J. Hospital, Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner of Bombay, held an inquest touching the death of Hussain Fateh Mahomed, a fitter. The deceased was in the habit of drinking for the past ten years. Lately he had taken to cocaine also. Some of his relatives took him to Poona with a view to get rid of his bad habits. But a fortnight ago he returned to Bombay and resumed his old habits. On Tuesday last he was found suffering from cocaine poisoning and removed to the hospital for treatment where he subsequently died. The jury returned a verdict of death from the effects of cocaine and Icoholic poisoning.

A LONG TOUR.—There is at present in Bombay M. Thomassin who is endeavouring to walk round the world in eight years which is taking him through some dangerous and interesting regions. The first part of his tour was hardly of the former description, for leaving Calais on July 12th 1906 he visited Belgium, Holland, Luxembourg, Switzerland, Austria Hungary, Germany, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Russia, Turkey, Greece and Malta. Then he visited Egypt and since then has walked through Palestine, Syria and Persia visiting among other places, Aleppo, Baghdad, Bussora and Bushire. M. Thomassin who is a French journalist was at first accompanied by Mr. P. Van Moorsel a Dutch journalist but the latter has beaten up northwards into Afghanistan, Tibet and so on to China. M. Thomassin leaves Bombay for Madras, Pondicherry and Colombo whence he will go to Singapore, Saigon, Haiphong and gradually northwards touching Hongkong and Shanghai, then across Japan and on to North America. From San Francisco he will go to New York and thence south through the West Indies to Venezuela down to Rozario, across to Pernambuco whence to Cape Town and up to the Soudan, getting in Madagascar on the way by a detour, and across Central Africa. Should he be successful in carrying out his programme of walking about 110,000 kilometres he will receive 120,000 francs from the Royal Geographical Society of Amsterdam. The terms on which he proceeds are that he shall make the tour without money except such as can be made by the sale of picture postcards which he himself takes.

MR BANDMANN'S OPERA SCHEME.

WE cannot but admire Mr. Bandmann's enterprise in offering to bring to Bombay a first class Italian Opera Company although up to the present there seems little chance of its fulfilment. The fault lies entirely with Bombay. The accusation is often made that Bombay is ungenerously treated by those who provide first class amusement, but experience has shown that the city is slew to avail itself of good things when they are offered. Mr. Bandmann very reasonably asks for some guarantee before he definitely undertakes to bring out a company numbering one hundred with all the incidentals necessary to the production of opera. What he asks is really very little, namely a guarantee that seats worth Rs. 30,000 will be taken which really only means that about two hundred and fifty genuine lovers of music will enrol themselves, promising to take a ticket for the season which, allowing for the large number of persons wanting at least two seats whenever they go to the theatre, means that at the very most one hundred and fifty families are required to subscribe. One would have thought that these would easily have been found, but so far only some five thousand rupees have been promised. Nor does Mr. Bandmann ask for this advance support without offering a "quid pro quo." Thirty thousand rupees will, obviously, not cover the expenses but with such a nucleus it will be possible to rely upon general support when the season opens. An increase on the ordinary price of seats of a Bombay Theatre is unavoidable, but those who subscribe in advance will have the advantage of securing their seats at twenty-five per cent discount. Mr. Bandmann's option on the Company ends on July 15 when a cable will be sent advising him whether or no the full subscription asked for has been forthcoming. Between now and then, if Bombay really desires the highest class of entertainment, twenty-five thousand rupees has to be forthcoming. We sincerely hope that it will be found so that the La Scala Opera Company may be here in January. There is one point we would point out. At this time of the year there are a great many persons home on leave who will be in Bombay in January, many, no doubt, willing to subscribe. If only Mr. Bandmann or his representative could be communicated with in England we feel sure that music lovers still in Bombay would advise their friends of the chance that may be missed. Once more we would emphasize the fact that the time up to which Messrs. Rose and Co. can register names is July 15.

MOULVIE AFZUL HOSSEIN.

We regret to announce the death from paralysis last Tuesday, at Lucknow, of Moulvie Afzul Hossein, late Chief Justice of H. H. Nizam's High Court of Judicature at Hyderabad. The deceased Moulvie enjoyed the respect and confidence of all those who had the privilege of his acquaintance, even of those who were opposed to him in matters of "sides in local politics," which, in a place rife with intrigue as Hyderabad always has been, is a unique position for anyone to occupy; while as a lawyer, he held an equally eminent position as a righteous and upright Judge. It is said that on one occasion he passed a decree for about Rs. 15,000 against a bosom friend, and that, having signed the judgment, he immediately wrote to his (judgment-debtor) friend and asked to be permitted to pay the decretal money himself. An erudite lawyer and an honest citizen, he was a strong loyalist, free from all racial and other prejudices. Those who are acquainted with the vicious and merciless stratagems and devices that are adopted in Hyderabad—any means being regarded as justifying the end—to injure anyone whose presence or influence is inconvenient, will easily estimate how much of the "Caesar's wife" ideal must be the man who could hope to survive a Hyderabad Political onslaught. Yet, such an one was the deceased Moulvi, who, for twenty years to the knowledge of the writer of these lines, became a target for all sorts of attacks. But he truly lived the motto of "God and my Right," which proved to be the talisman of his security and immunity from *malice prepense*. In short, he was one of Nature's gentlemen, with whose memory nothing of a disreputable character could be associated—a personality to be admired and a model that many of his compeers might copy alike with advantage to themselves and to the honour and glory of the State.

MEAT FOR MAZAGON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In the Pedder Beef Market at Mazagon there are four stalls. Of these, two used to be occupied; at present the holder of one of them appears to be absent and Mazagon and its vicinities are being supplied by one occupier only, who seems to manage the business of the absent man. Practically the business is in the hands of a single man and amounts to a monopoly, which I think should be broken in the interest of the consumers.—Yours, etc.,

A MAZAGAONITE.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia,	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Valentia Perfect	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Interrupted.	Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 17th June 1908.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	Nil	...	.....	Nil	.....
Teheran ...	17	1	45 p.m	0	41
Suez	17	2	35 p. m.	0	25

NOTICE

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond Indian frontier between Manuyen and Tengyut (16-6-08).
Moulmein route to Siam via Kanburi right (16-6-08).
Turkish route interrupted beyond Beirouth (17-6-08).

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 17.

To-day's observations indicate that the cyclonic storm in the North Arabian Sea has either dissipated or moved away to the west. The Arabian Sea monsoon occasioned general rain on the west coast as far north as Dwarka, entering central parts of the country, and light rain has also fallen west of Central India and over a large part of the Central Provinces. The depression over the Sunderbans continued to develop and the trough of low pressure is now well away from the Himalayas, enabling easterly winds to extend up the Gangetic plain. As result of these conditions, rainfall has been nearly general in Orissa, South Bengal, and Eastern Bengal and Assam; and heavy rain has fallen in the eastern and submontane districts of the United Provinces. Cloud thickened in Gujarat and Rajputana, extended over greater part of the United Provinces and the Punjab and is now being only large in the area where skies were clear.

Burma.—Rain due through the Bay-monsoon has again been general in lower Burma and local in Upper Burma.

Heat depression in West Punjab is well marked and as easterly winds are coming up the Gangetic plain conditions will soon be favourable for thunderstorms in Upper India hills.

Principal rainfall amounts:—Rangoon, Myitkyins, one inch; Akyab, Moulmein, four; Slipper Island, Toungoo, Cherrapoonjee, Calcutta, one and half; Mymensingh, one; Darjeeling, three; Balasore and Gorakhpur, two; Bahraich, three; Neemuch, one; Veraval, three quarters; Bombay and Mangalore, three; Karwar, four; Mormugao, two; Mercara, and Calicut, one and half.

Air is much drier and warmer than usual south-east and west of the United Provinces, in East Central India, North Central Provinces, the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province.

Forecast—Nearly general rain is probable in Lower Burma, Eastern Bengal and Assam, Bengal, Orissa, west coast of the Peninsula; local rain in Upper Burma, Chota Nagpur, Central Provinces, and west of Central India; and there is a possibility of rain in East United Provinces and Gujarat.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 17th June 1908 was 29·628 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 5 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 8 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the hight of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Esplanade In Cts	Byculla Mansion In Cts	Fort Colaba. In Cts
Previously registered.....	2 14	2 64	2 88 2 85
Wednesday, 17th June 1908	2 50	2 60	3 05 3 36
Total	4 64	5 24	5 93 6 21
Up to same date last year...	10 05	9 74	9 64 8 92

CUMBALLA HILL.

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ld.

June 17.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1906.	Corpdg. Total. 1907.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In cts.
Cumballa Hill...	1 38	3 63	5 40	8 40

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following is the list of total rainfall snapped during the week ending Saturday, 13th June 1908:—

	In. Cts.		In. Cts.
Bandora	1 43	Waibwan	.. ..
Panjra.....	1 16	Dabhoo	0 14
Vaitarena	.. ..	Sevalia	.. ..
Pakhur	0 20	Godhra	.. ..
Gholwad	0 87	Patri	.. ..
Daman	.. ..	Limkhera	.. ..
Bulsar	0 75	Dohad	.. ..
Nausari	0 20	Awargarh	0 23
Sgrat	.. ..	Rutlam	0 12
Kim	.. ..	Nagda	0 17
Broach	1 83	Rajpardi	1 92
Barods	.. ..	Bsdoli	0 24
Mehmedabad	.. ..	Nandbar	0 16
Ahmedabad	0 5	Nardana	0 15
Vhampam	.. ..		

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 17TH JUNE, 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, 17th June, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Heavy cloud has appeared at Delhi but skies are clear or only lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual over almost the whole division. Both maximum and minimum temperatures are high. Winds are northely or north-westerly in the north, easterly at Sirsa and westerly at Delhi.

The United Provinces.—Moderate to heavy cloud has appeared except at Cawnpore and Mainpuri where skies remain clear. Humidity is still below normal. Temperature is very much higher than usual both during the day and at night. Winds are easterly nearly everywhere.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jaipur has had very light rain during a thunderstorm. Cloud has decreased in lower Sind but moderate to heavy cloud has spread over the whole of Rajputana. The moisture in the air has increased in Rajputana and is now normal there as well as in Sind. Maximum temperature is normal in Sind and in excess in Rajputana; the minimum is nearly normal over the whole division. Winds are westerly or south-westerly.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Neemuch reports 1·04 inches of rain, Indore 0·15 inch, Dwarka 0·23 inch and Veraval 0·85 inch. Cloud has increased and skies are moderately to heavily clouded throughout the division. Humidity has increased and is now normal or in slight excess. Temperature is generally normal. Dwarka and Bhuj have calms but winds continue south-easterly in Kathiawar and Gujarat except at Veraval where they have become south-westerly.

The Central Provinces.—Local rain has fallen. Raipur has had 0·14 inch, Chanda 0·36 inch, Amraoti 0·09 inch and Khandwa 0·21 inch and Hoshangabad 0·07 inch. Cloud has decreased generally and skies are heavily clouded only at a few stations. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. The maximum temperature is considerably high in the northern districts; the minimum is normal throughout the division. Winds are westerly or south westerly.

The Konkan.—General rain has fallen over the division; Bombay has had 3·36 inches, Ratnagiri 0·90 inch, Mormugao 1·80 inches and Karwar

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

GAS ENGINES IN WARSHIPS.

The "Statesman":—The announcement made by Reuter, on the strength of a statement in the "Daily Telegraph," ... the Admiralty have ordered the construction of a more formidable battleship than the "Dreadnought" recalls the saying of Sir William Harcourt that fashions in warships change like fashions in bonnets. The present craze, if it may be so described, is for large size; and as the dictator of fashions in apparel goes on exaggerating peculiarities until they cause a revulsion of taste so the naval designer seems to be determined to push the prevalent obsession to an extreme. The "Dreadnought" with ten 12-inch guns and a displacement of 18,000 tons might well seem to have reached the utmost limit in dimensions and equipment. But the new battleship will have a displacement of 21,000 tons and an armament of 13·5 inch guns. At first sight these features would appear to be simply developments of the characteristics of the "Dreadnaught," and doubtless this is the intention of the Admiralty. As often happens, however, in the fluctuations of fashion the decision to employ 13·5 inch guns is a reversion to a discarded experiment. The six battleships of the "Royal Sovereign" class have 13·5 inch guns for their barbette armament, and these guns are also mounted in the turrets of the "Hood," "Nile" and "Trafalgar." This dimension was,however,abandoned in the "Majestic" class, on various grounds, among which my be mentioned the smaller weight of the 12 inch gun, the greater facility of working a lighter gun, and the advance in the science of gun construction and of explosives which rendered the penetrating power of the 12-inch gun somewhat greater than that of the 13·5 inch. Presumably the Admiralty now hope by the use of superior mechanism and by improvements in design to render the 13·5 inch gun as effective on its own scale as the 12 inch gun has become. They mayalso claim that by the adoption of heavier armament they are putting into practice the lessons of the Russo-Japanese war, which plainly indicated that the naval engagements of the future will be fought at long range and that the vessel which is equipped with the most powerful guns will be the most efficient fighting machine. The suggestion that by the introduction of gas engines it may be possible to dispense with funnels is interesting, and seems to show that the experiments made with oil fuel have not been satisfactory. The most striking fact of all, however, is that the cost of the new toy will be 2 1/4 millions sterling. The loss of such a ship will be a financial as well as a naval catastrophe.

CRIME IN EASTERN BENGAL.

The "Englishman":—Whatever clouds may still hover over the sister province of Eastern Bengal and Assam, the officials have at least one satisfaction—that the record of crime during the past year shows a marked diminution. This we would fain hope is a herald of better times. Thus the number of convicts admitted to jails during the period mentioned showed a decrease of 6 1/2 per cent. and the number of under-trial prisoners fell by 8 per cent. True, the figures are still higher than those of 1904 or 1905, but, as the Lieutenant-Governor remarks, taken together they afford a most satisfactory indication of a general decrease in crime. Still more satisfactory was the continued decrease in the number of sentences of transportation and of imprisonment for over two years, the total number having fallen from 894 in the preceding year to 782. One of the subjects connected with jail work which has received special attention of late years is the treatment of juvenile prisoners. The new provinces has no provision for the special and complete separation, of Juveniles from the general jail population,and the Lieutenant-Governor now proposes to provide separate accommodation in the new jail at Comilla and in the district jail at Jorhat and he suggests the adaptation of other existing gaols for the same purpose. A most satisfactory feature of the year was the decrease in the number of jail offences and punishments. The number of escapes (25) was also less, but still too large. With two exceptions all the escapes were from jails in Assam, where the difficulties of safe custody are no doubt greater than elsewhere, owing to the fact that the jails are commonly surrounded with bamboo palisades instead of walls, and that a large number of prisoners are employed in extramural work. In spite of the decrease in the number of convicts and undertrial prisoners, there was a good deal of overcrowding in Central jails. More accomodation is greatly needed and it is proposed to build a new jail at Jorhat, to enlarge Bogra jail and convert Comilla district jail into a distinct and central. The health of prisoners was generally good, admissions to hospital being the lowest of the past decade. Barisal Jail, once scourged with dysentery has been converted into one of the healthiest jails in the province. The naminal profit on manufactures amounted to Rs. 21·6 per head, but owing to accumulation of stocks and outstanding bills,some jails showed a loss, and the Lieutenant-Governor suggests that the system of disposal should be overhauled.

THE 1906 CALCUTTA EARTHQUAKES.

The "Indian Daily News":—An interesting account of the Calcutta earthquakes of 1906 appears in this months' "Records" of the Geological Survey, from the pen of Mr. C. S Middlemiss. A couple of days after the first shock, which took place in September 29th, 1906, we stated that, contrary to the prevailing belief, the actual centre of the disturbance was somewhere within the delta to the north of Calcutta and not anywhere in Assam or the Western Himalayas. We are glad to note that this view is supported by Mr. Middlemiss, whose map shows the centre to be somewhere between Kulna, Krishnagar, and Ranaghat. Of these two earthquakes of September 29th and December 6th, Mr. Middlemiss writes:—

Unlike the great earthquake of 1897 and others which have periodically been felt in Calcutta, but which originated away in the hilly areas to the north-east, these two shocks were much more local in their manifestations and must have had their origin eitheir within the delta or under it. Although doing comparatively little damage (the latter especially), their significance lies in the conclusion that eitheir the delta itself, or the substructure of hard strata underlying it, is still capable of generating occasional earthquakes, and cannot be regarded as having attained that degree of stability and immunity from shocks so desirable in the neighbourhood of an important centre such as Calcutta. Earthquakes having a local origin of this kind, though they have not been experienced during recent years, were more common between 1845 and 1869 when 14 were recorded.

The author then goes on to set out the information he obtained from various localities:

The outer limits of the felt shock coincided roughly with the outer dotted line on the map. It includes the districts of Calcutta, the 24 Parganas, Howrah, Hugli, Burdwan, Nadia, Jessore, Khulna, Faridpur, Pabna Rajshahi, Murshidabad, and Birbhum; and parts of Midnapur, Bankura, and Tippera districts. The unmentioned districts in Bengal and Assam surrounding this area all furnished forms declaring the shock not to have been felt there. The land area of the felt shock is therefore very roughly about 50,000 square miles. The majority of the better authenticated accounts agree in giving the time of the main shock as shortly after 12 A. M. (Calcutta time): but a few other accounts of felt shocks on the same day some being far away from the Gangetic delta, give discordant times between 7 and 8 A. M. One or two of these may indicate foreshocks or other shocks having some obscure relation to the main shock, but many of them belong to a separate disturbance originating much further north, whilst one at least from the Assam area is evidently more rationally to be understood as connected with the after shocks of the 1897 earthquake, whose epicentral area does not yet seem to have reached absolute quiescence, judging by the seismoscope records of Shillon and Dumbu, which still continue to show a periodic sequence of minor quakes dating from 1897.

The first earthquake Mr. Middlemiss describes as one "which came very near to being disastrous to the chief town in British India." The other was of less importance but was of similar type with probably a similar centre. The writer complains of the difficulty of getting accurate times from observers. We believe if he had made enquiries through the Telegraph Department he might have obtained timings from local telegraph offices that would have been useful, since the times would have been fairly accurate.

CHINA AND CEYLON TEA.

The "Ceylon Observer":—A home correspondent, largely interested in Ceylon tea property, sends us some extracts from Isaac D'Israeli's famous "Curiosities of Literature" to illustrate once again that the thing that hath been is ever coming to the front again! Our correspondent writes:—

"In connection with the occasional talk by those who know little of what they are discussing when they wish to depreciate Ceylon tea and to do so extol China, it is well to remember that formerly the same style of argument was used, and we may say by the same style of men, against tea generally, i. e. against China tea. Isaac D'Israeli one hundred years ago pilloried the 'strange inaginations and mistaken notions' of scientific men on the subject of tea as follows:—

"'We smile at the simplicity of the men of nature for their mistaken notions at the first introduction among them of exotic novelties; and yet, even in civilised Europe, how long a time those whose profession, or whose reputation, regulates public opinon are influenced by vulgar prejudices, often disguised under the imposing form of science, and when their ludicrous absurdities and obstinate prejudices enter into the matters of history, it is then we discover that they were only imposing on themselves and on others.

"'It is hardly credible that on the first introduction of the Chinese leaf, which now affords our daily refreshment, or the American leaf, whose sedative fumes made it so long a universal favourite, or the Arabian berry, whose aroma exhilarates its European votaries; that the use of these harmless novelties should have spread consternation in the nations of Europe, and have been anathematised by the terrors and the fictions of some of the learned. Yet this seems to have happened. Patin, who wrote so furiously against the introduction of antimony, spread the same alarm at the use of tea,which he calls "L'impertinente nouveaute du siecle". In Germany Hanneman considered tea-dealers as immoral members of the Society, lying in wait for men's purses and lives; and Dr. Duncan, in his treaties on hot liquors, suspected that the virtues attributed to tea were merely to encourage the importation.

"'Many virulent pamphlets were published against the use of tea from various motives. In 1670 a Dutch writer says it was ridiculed in Holland under the name of haywater. 'The progress of this famous plant' says an ingenious writer has been something like the progress of truth; suspected at first though very palatable to those who had courage to taste it; resisted as it encroached; abused as its popularity seemed to spread; and establishing its triumph at last, in cheering the whole land from the palace to the cottage, only by the slow and resistless efforts of time and its own virtues.'"

We have not space for the whole extract, or to show how D'Israeli deals with "the solemn trifling" of these givers of "moral and medical advice;" and perhaps we ought to apologise for quoting from a work well-known; but the comparison "of the progress of this famous plant" to the "progress of truth" might have been written by a Ceylon tea grower, it applies so fitly. Ceylon tea has never been attacked by men of the relative eminence of Dr. Daniel Duncan in 1700, or of the popularity of Guy Patin a quarter-of-a-century earlier. D'Israeli himself probably wrote on the subject about 1793,

A RECORD HOT WEATHER IN MADRAS.

The "Madras Mail":—Now that the Monsoon has broken on the West Coast of the peninsula and more or less rain has fallen along the entire coast from Colombo to Bombay—a practically certain indication that the really bad and most unendurable portion of the hot weather of Madras is at an end—we sojourners in Madras may now pride ourselves on having experienced a record hot weather. So early in the year as the 25th April the thermometer stood at over 103 degrees, and on the following day the record maximum temperature for the month was established with the thermometer at 100·4, the highest maximum previously recorded in April being half a degree less than this, the observations extending over the greater part of a century, But the actual temperature recorded by a thermometer is something altogether different from the impression of refreshing warmth or of oppressive heat that we experience at different times, and nothing inanimate exists which could render adequate expression to our feelings on the evening of the 13th—unlucky number—of May when at 6 p. m. the thermometer stood at 101. On that day the temperature rose above 100 degrees at 10-30 a. m. and remained above 100 until 6-15 p. m. that is, for a period of nearly eight hours, when the sea-breeze, at last came in and the temperature rapidly fell to what it usually is at that hour. There are probably none in Madras who remember having experienced such a malignant, unpalatable day. Then we thirsted long and weary for our iced drinks, but on the morrow, on seeing that our local Weather Prophet reported a maximum of only 107 degrees or thereabouts, some yearned and thirsted for his blood, and wrote us pungent criticisms on his inability to take correct readings.

Such a day as the 13th May, though it established a record for Madras, is of quite common occurrence in up-country stations, and indeed is the kind of weather looked for at several stations. From its position Madras possesses an exceptionally equable and salubrious climate. Even on the hottest days we are accustomed to look with pleasant anticipation towards the time when the hot land wind gives place to the cooler sea-breeze, and it is an exceedingly rare occurrence for this breeze to spring up later than 4 p.m., while it usually puts in an appearance two or three hours earlier. But on the rare occasions when it is delayed we feel that we are being unjustly dealt with, and we refuse to believe that the temperature has been only 107, and a rumour goes forth that it was actually 114 or 115 degrees. But we are officially informed that this rumour is quite false. That we have had an exceptionally severe hot weather is, however, further indicated by the long periods of consecutive days on which very high maximum days temperatures were recorded. From the 10th till the 19th May, and from the 26th May till the 7th June temperatures of over 100 degrees were registered at the Madras Observatory, the highest being 109·7 on the 30th May, while the highest ever recorded in Madras is 112·9.

FESTIVITIES AT MYSORE.

The State Banquet.

The Maharajah's Birthday Banquet at Government House Mysore on Saturday evening was a brilliant function. Covers were laid for over 100 guests, among whom were the Resident and Mrs. Stuart Fraser, Major-General Atkinson, the Yuvaraj, Mr. and Mrs. P. L. Moore and Mr. P. F. Rennie.

THE RESIDENT'S SPEECH.

After dinner, the Hon'ble Mr. S. M. Stuart Fraser proposed the health of H. H. the Maharajah in the following speech:—

Your Highness, Ladies and Gentlemen,—In proposing the toast of the evening, the health of our gracious host, His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, my task is a simple and pleasing one, first to express to His Highness the congratulations of his guests on the auspicious occasion of his birthday, which we are invited to Mysore to celebrate, and secondly to thank the Maharajah for the magnificent hospitality which we are enjoing at his hands.

No Prince is better known in Southern India than the Maharajah under whose roof we are assembled, and everywhere he is appreciated by a large circle of friends as a generous patron of all forms of sport and as a host whose personality invests with a special charm the hospitality which he dispenses with so lavish a hand. Many of us have been entertained by the Maharajah on various occasions in Bangalore and Ootacamund, Relations of mutual esteem and regard have been, in a special degree, a matter of historical growth between both people and the officials of the Mysore State and the British, and those relations were notably typified in the person of the late Maharajah, who—equally beloved and lamented by his own countrymen and by his English friends—established a tradition which made the name of Mysore known throughout India no less as a Model State than as a centre of good fellowship and cordiality between British and Indians. That tradation, I venture to affirm, is more than mantained by his present Highness, our host this evening. Could anything be more princely than the scale upon which year after year he entertains his friends from far and wide, as he is entertaining us now, and could any host invest with more genuine cordiality the hospitality which he offers?

But I think there is a particular pleasure, which we all appreciate, in a gathering such as this in the capital of the State where His Highness's European friends are privileged to participate in the general festivities which mark the celebration of the Maharajah's birthday in his own home. Not the least memorable among the many pleasant recollections which we shall all carry away with us will be the picture of His Highness on his birthday surrounded with all the pomp of that old-world ceremonial which symbolises so much in the relations of a personal ruler with his people, passing in procession through the decorated streets lined with loyal crowds of townsmen and countryfolk. And nothing could be happier I think, than the old custom which permits his European guests to take part on that occasion and to join their congratulations with those of his own subjects. The ruler of an important Principality like this has many parts to play and it is not given to every one to play them all so successfully and with such ease as His Highness Sri Krishnaraja Wodiar Bahadur. Mysore indeed does well to rejoice on the birthday of a Maharajah who possesses qualities both of head and of heart in so marked a degree.

It is not, however, for me to dwell on this occasion on His Highness as a ruler or on his devotion to the welfare and progress of his State, and it is indeed unnecessary to do more than to recall the fact that he is as through and as happy in the capacity of leader and guardian of his people as he is in the role of sportsman and host. Broad and catholic in his sympathies, all who know the Maharajah feel assured that, whatever signs of estrangement may unhappily occur elsewhere, in Mysore the happiest relations between the two races, which are indissoluble partners in the destiny of India, will ever be preserved under his wise auspices.

Well, ladies and gentlemen, I have detained you long enough, for the one essential thing which you will wish me to make clear is to assure His Highness on your behalf as well as my own that we really do appreciate very much indeed the excellent time that he is affording us. Nothing is lacking in our comfort; we are enjoying the best of racing and polo in the pleasantests of climates and the most picturesque of surroundings. The only matter for regret is that the Maharajah himself and his brother the Yuvarvja are not playing polo this year for Mysore; but after winning the Cup so often, it is perhaps thoughtful on their part to give the other teams a chance this time! Next year we hope to see His Highness leading as strong a combination as ever in another bold bid for victory.

In asking you now to drink the health of His Highness Sri Krishnaraja Wodiar Bahadur, Maharajah of Mysore, I venture on behalf of us all to wish him a long life and prosperity and very many happy returns of his birthday.

H. H. THE MAHARAJAH'S REPLY.

His Highness replied in the following terms:—

Mr. Fraser, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I thank you heartily for the kind manner in which you have given expression to your good wishes. I find some difficulty in responding adequately to the more than generous terms in which you, Sir, have proposed my health, but if I am tempted to ascribe some measure of your appreciation to the partiality of an old friend, it is none the less gratifying to me to learn that the hospitality of Mysore is so warmly recognised by my friends.

There are, however, two references in your speech to which I can respond without reserve. As you truly observe, my lamented father established a tradition of personal regard and indeed affection between the Ruler of Mysore and his European friends, and that tradition I regard it as my duty and my privilege to maintain. In the second place you have referred to the peculiar relation in which Mysore stands with regard to the Government and officers of the Paramount Power. This relation stands on a solid basis of benefit conferred on the one hand and, as I am proud to maintain, justified on the other. The friendship thus begun has been confirmed and cemented by the closest and most cordial intercourse at work and at play, in fair weather and in foul, for more than 100 years. That these relations may ever be continued is, I can assure you, the earnest desire of Mysore and its Ruler.

It only remains te me to say how pleased I am to see so many of my friends here and to wish one and all a pleasant week and the best of sport.

There was a small dance after dinner and the function terminated just after midnight.

The Lord Provost of Glasgow presided at a meeting in Edinburgh, on the 26th May, of Ministers and office-bearers of the United Free Church of Scotland, at which it was agreed to raise a fund for a Memorial to the late Lord Overtoun. It was indicated that the chief purpose in view is the erection of permanent buildings for the Overtoun Institution in connection with the Livingstonia Mission in Central Africa.

THE LONGEVITY OF TURTLES.

A Fascinating Study.

During my time (writes "R. W. S." in "Western Field" I have kept in captivity quite a number of species of turtles and tortoises—the periods of confinement varying all the way from a few hours to that of several years.

Among other turtles and tortoises, both old and young, that I kept alive during the past forty years or more, have been the Box Tortoise ("Cistudo carolina), the Mud Turtle ("Kinosternum pennsylvanicum"), the Musk Turtle ("Aromochelys odoratus"), the Snapping Turtle (Chelydra serpentina),four or five species of the better known "Pond turtles; the Wood Turtle (Chelopus insculptus), two of the Soft-shelled Turtles (A spinifer and ferox), and some of the terrapins—perhaps a dozen or more species in all. And, while I have devoted considerable time to reading about this very interesting group of reptiles, I have been somewhat surprised to find how little naturalists have said in regard to the duration of life, in the "Chelonia."

For several years past I have lived in New York City, and in not a few instances have been furnished with specimens of living animals of various kinds by those who knew of my work in biology. On the 28th of October, 1903, one of the city mail carriers, who looked out for me in this way brought me a pair of these turtles which he had captured somewhere in the woods on the outskirts. Immediately after they came into my possession I placed them in a big bath-tub filled with water, where in the course of the following hour they mated. Though she rejected the advances of the male next day, while he was successful again on the fourth of the following month. After that she fought him upon all occasions whenever he essayed an approach. This behaviour so angered him, that he, taking advantage of his greater size and strength, tyrannized over her in the most cruel manner imaginable, plodding round after her, and biting her upon every chance he got. He nearly cut off one of her fore-feet—the right one—in his many attacks, and from all this abuse she died about a year after I had them.

THE TURTLE AS CALENDAR.

When the female of the pair, here being considered, came into my possession, her plastron had a length of six and a quarter inches, and the carapace a transverse diameter of four and three-quarter inches measured as its widest part. The latter had at some time in the life of the specimen been cruelly mutilated at its forepart on the left hand side, and subsequently healed. The dermal scutes are prominent and strongly marked with respect to their ridges and lines. What interests us most, however, in the present connection are the letters and figures that some person has cut into the three middle scutes of the carapace. The name "Henry" appears on the anterior one of the series, followed by the initials "H. M."—evidently the same party, and finally the date. "'89," That the last is preceded by an apostrophe, indicates that the recorder was a person of care and intelligence, while the date is undoubtedly the correct one, or else a very much earlier year would have been selected, as for example 1776, or 1860, or such like. As it stands, the cutting on this shell was done fifteen years before the death of the specimen, which latter was due to injury. These letters and figures show no distortion whatever due to the growth of the specimen, and consequently the carapace was probably about the same size as it was before they were cut in or fifteen years before she came to her untimely death. From the mutilation we can learn, but little; it is apparent that it was nearly detached at the time it occurred and in healing protruded some distance beyond the normal boundary of the shell.

A better insight can be gained, I think, into

THE PROBABLE AGE

attained by this turtle by comparing the female of this pair with the male, that is when taken in connection with what has already been pointed out. When they obtain their full growth, for all that I now know to the contrary, they come to be about the same size, and it is to be observed here that the male is considerably larger than the female,—the extreme length of his plastron being six and three-quarter inches, and the carapace, at its widest part, five and three-eight inches. The ridges and lines on the latter, so well marked in the female, are here much worn, leading me to believe, that the specimen is not only full size, but that he has lived many years since having attained to it.

Taking all this evidence and ascertained dates into consideration, I am inclined to the opinion that this female specimen was in the neighbourhood of fifty years of age at the time of her death, and that the male, still a captive of mine, must be fully seventy years old at this writing (March 1907), or even perhaps several years more than that age. Indeed, were the truth really known, it would not surprise me to be told that he was nearer eighty years old.

In describing the common Box Tortoise (Cistudo carolina), M. Raymond L. Ditmars says, in his work on "The Reptiles of the Vicinity of New York City," that the "Box Tortoise" lives to great age, as is shown by the fact that specimens have been found upon the shells of which were names and dates that had been carved there sixty or seventy years before.

The late Professor Packhard says in his "Zoology" that "The land tortoises are long-lived, and often reach a great age," and further that. It is probable that turtles do not lay eggs until eleven to thirteen years of age."

On consulting the "Royal Natural History" (London, Vol. V., p. 49), a work edited by Professor Richard Lydekker of the British Museum, I find nothing in regard to the age of pond turtles, terrapins or the batagurs; while of turtles generally he remarks that "The reptiles will live to an enormous age, which in some instances, at least, may be reckoned by centuries." He also says the Grecian Tortoise, a common form in some parts of Southern Europe, has been known to live for a great number of years in captivity, (P. 61.)

In "The Living Animals of the World" (London, Vol. II., p. 553), W. Saville-Kent after giving a brief, but interesting account of the Giant or Elephant Tortoises, adds: "The age to which these giant tortoises obtain is altogether phenomenal. One example at Port Louis, Mauritius, originally brought from the Seychelles, is definitely known to have lived for over 130 years from the date of its transportation. It is stated to have been of large size when imported; and as these animals are notoriously slow growers, another couple of centuries may be safely added to its life-span."

Sir Frederick Bridge, who has been crossing the Rockies to Vancouver, has, the "Musical News" states, had an exciting adventure. One night his train had to stop for certain repairs. Sir Frederick, not being able to sleep, began upon the revision of the Wesleyan hymn-book, which he is undertaking. Soon he heard a noise under his couch. Then he perceived a paw; and then the head of a bear. Sir Frederick threw the bedclothes over the bear's head, and made for the door, firing the hymn-book at the animal's nose as it emerged. The bear seized the book, tore it in two, and leaped through the window, carrying the portion Sir Frederick had begun to revise. He is bringing back the other half for preservation in the Westminster Abbey Library.

METAPHORS THAT MIX.

Speakers who are given to frequent public utterance have need of a ready wit to guard against that enemy of the improvisator, the mixt metaphor. Some excuse may be found for lapses of this nature, says a writer in "The Christian World" (London), especially when a man's ideas must be uttered without time for formulation, but what will be thought of the writer who states in the biography of Mrs. Isabella Bird Bishop this fact: "Japan has leapt from rung to rung of the ladder of national greatness, and promises to be as leaven to the whole East, rousing, vitalizing, developing what has lain in the valley of dry bones for many centuries?" It could not be expected, says the writer, that the discussion of so contentious a measure as the Education Bill now agitating the British Government would proceed very far without provoking our more picturesque rhetoricians to the exercise of their gift for mixt metaphor. He goes on to give some examples:

"A few days ago if we may believe the Manchester "Guardian," Bishop Knox explained at a meeting at Halesowen 'that Mr. McKenna's sword was an overloaded pistol which, being hung up in a tight corner lest it should burst, pretended to be dead until it got up and trotted home on the friendly back of the Bishop of St. Asaph.'" Perhaps the reporter has somewhat condensed the Bishop's oratory, but in any case, as "The Guardian" remarks, the grimness of political strife is relieved by such pleasant pictures as this, which combine in one canvas all that is best in the study of still life, of the subtlety of the animal world, and the beauty of human helpfulness.' . . . . . .

"But it is in political debate, especially in the House of Commons, that the mixt metaphor flourishes most luxuriantly. "The flood-gates of irriligion intemperance are stalking arm in arm throughout the land." 'This bill effects such a change that the last leap in the dark was a mere flea-bite.' I cannot indorse the fantom that the honorable member has evoked. 'That is the marrow of the Education Act, and it will not be taken out by Dr. Clifford or anybody else. It is founded on a granite foundation, and speaks in a voice not to be drowned in sectarian clamor.' For all these charming combinations of ideas we have to thank members of the Lower House. Even politicians of cabinet rank have made valuable additions to the collection. Thus, the late Mr. Ritchie, when Chancellor of the Exchequer, once asserted that 'the question of moisture in tobacco is a thorny subject and has long been a bone of contention.' His immediate successor in office, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, remarked at the Liberal Union Club's dinner last year that the harvest which the present Government had sown was already coming home to roost. Sir William Hart-Dyke has two conspicuous 'howlers' to his credit—the description of Mr. James Lowther as having gone to the very top of the tree and landed a big fish, and the comforting assurance that his Government had got rid of the barbed-wire entanglements and was now in smooth water. Among other political examples for mixt metaphor are the prediction ascribed to a Labour member that if we give the House of Lords rope enough they will soon fill up the cup of their iniquity; an Irish Member's complaint that a certain Government department is ironbound in red tape, and the confident assertion at a recent Liberal meeting that 'though the Tories keep dragging the Home-Rule red herring across our path, it misses fire every time.'"

Another instance is given from a parliamentary descriptive report. Thus:

"'The debate in the House of Lords has, I think, finally cleared the air. We know at last whithet the country is being steered. There is the figurehead with his hand on the rudder; there is the man that moves the figurehead. The figurehead is Mr. Balfour; the man is Mr. Chamberlain.' Truly, the picture of Mr. Balfour as a figurehead with his hand on the rudder is one that even F. C. G. might find it difficult to draw with pen or pencil. Not, however, in the gallery, but in an editorial sanctum was committed to paper the desire that some of the seed sown by a certain prominent economist might not fall on deaf ears."

THE ENDOWMENT OF THE THRIFTLESS.

The Radical party has always boasted of its exclusive intelligence, of its unfailing wisdom. It has smiled complacently upon what its foolish optimism described as "the stupid party." And it has shown itself during the last two years incapable of industry or reflection. It makes a rough guess at what it thinks may be popular, and then flings a proposal on the floor of the House. It is not in that reckless spirit that a Minister, sincerely zealous for the public good, would approach a difficult and delicate question. If pensions are to be given to the poor, they should be made an incentive to thrift and clean living. They should be hedged about by honourable safaguards. The mere fact of breathing and moving at the age of seventy does not seem a sound reason why the Chancellor of the Exchequer, "being full of millions," as Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman said, should empty one or two of his sacks. But Mr. Asquith will have no safeguards. "Let them all come," is his motto. They need not even be Britons to share his largess. He will add as "a qualification—eitheir ten or twenty years' residence in the United Kingdom," and that is all. He excludes lunatics, because they already live at the public expense. He says he excludes criminals, but as he defines a criminal as "a person actually under sentence," his exclusion is not rigorous. The aged and industrious burglar will suffer deprivation only if he happens to be in jail. Nor will those who are in receipt of poor relief ruffer a permanent disadvantage. In the first year actual paupers will be excluded. Afterwards, we take it they will reap the benefit of their arduous toil immediately they leave the House. It is, in fact, the essence of Mr. Asquith's scheme that nothing shall hurt the aged citizen, excepting thrift. If, in respect for himself and his family, he has managed to save ten shillings a-week, the State will take no interest in him. The feckless, the idle, the cadger, will never apply for help in vain. And their gratification will be the more easily assured, because no questions are to be asked. "As for character," says Mr. Asquith with a cold cynicism, "the less you go into the question of character, short of actual conviction for crime, the better." Would that we had always treated those who have fought and bled for their country with equal generosity!—"Blackwood."

A young soldier at the depot was on guard at the barrack gate; just before midnight he heard footsteps approaching, and challenged: "Halt! Who goes there?" "Oh, sir, please, don't point that gun at me," cried a frightened voice. He again challenged: "Halt! Who goes there!" and the answer came through the darkness, "Oh, please, sir, it's only Sergeant Smith's washerwoman with his clean shirt!" There was a moment's silence, and then the voice of the sentry rang out across the deserted parade ground: "Pass, Sergeant Smith's washerwoman, with his clean shirt, and All's Well!"

A MATRON of the Y.W.C.A. HOME

Neuritis, Lassitude, Neuralgia—

Almost everyone has known that feeling of relief and thankfulness when they have found someone who could be '*depended upon*' without doubt or disappointment, whose word can be accepted unquestionably—well that is what the writers of these letters are, men and women who are to be '*depended upon*.' A wide and practical experience makes such statements, for instance, as those of Miss Morris, who is matron of a Young Woman's Christian Association Home, worthy of the closest attention, for, knowing how greatly girls and young women workers suffer from Neuritis (nervous exhaustion), she positively affirms that Phosferine may be absolutely '*depended upon*' to speedily dispel the disorder, and restore the flagging health. Miss Morris *knows* how unfailingly Phosferine has given the energy and vitality which has made work easy and profitable to her young girl charges, and in her own case she found that Phosferine thoroughly expelled Neuralgia, Lassitude, and other nerve pains, and considers her present vigorous health is entirely due to the energising and recuperative properties of the famous nerve tonic.

Quite Gone.

Miss I. M. Morris, Matron, Y.W.C.A., Home, 2, Poplar Walk, Croydon, writes:—"There is nothing in my estimation approaches Phosferine as an unfailing restorer of flagging health. In my experience I have found it so great a help that I cannot tell you half the good it has done, nor the number of young lives it has brightened, that had previously been subject to these terrible nerve complaints—Neuritis and Neurasthenia. The personal benefit I obtained from its use in these distressing affections was surprising, and now I always have a 4/6 bottle handy, as amongst so many hard working girls (our boarders being mostly clerks and teachers) it is a boon to know of something that will quickly restore vitality and give back to the pain-racked workers renewed energy and efficiency, which is so essential to their success in business life. In cases of Neuralgia and Nervous Breakdown I have found it equally useful, and in my opinion it stands unrivalled as a reliable restorative."—January 30, 1908.

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics.

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility, Influenza, Indigestion, Sleeplessness, Neuralgia, Premature Decay, Backache, Mental Exhaustion, Lassitude, Exhaustion, Stomach Disorders, Faintness, Brain-Fag, Rheumatism, Headache, Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family, H.I.M. the Empress of Russia, H.M. the King of Greece, H.M. the Queen of Roumania, H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia, H.I.M. the Emperor of China, And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.

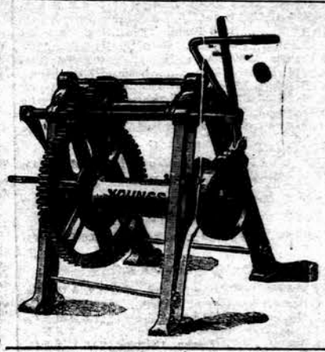
Proprietors: Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, England.

Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/1½, 2/9 and 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.

Wholesale Agents:—

Messrs. J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co. 60, Tamarind Lane, BOMBAY.



YOUNGS

RYLAND STREET WORKS,

BIRMINGHAM ENGLAND

HOISTING CRABS

Per Hand or Power.

Lifts and Hoists.

Railway Plant.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE NO 721

THE RECORD FOR RELIABILITY!

HAS ALWAYS BEEN HELD BY,

SIDDELEY AUTOCARS.

COME AND INSPECT OUR NEW STOCK.

Sole Agents:—

K. & S. MOTOR COY.,

TARDEO, BOMBAY.

SAINT-RAPHAEL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates. DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bott's of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.

(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA and MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.*

COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL, Valence (Drôme-France).

SPENCER & Co., Sole Agents for Madras.—KELLETT & Co., Agents in Bombay.

DUMOULIN & Co., Agents in Pondicherry.

Does Residence Abroad tend to Deterioration of the Hair?

It is a remarkable and singular fact that in nine cases out of ten those whose lives have been spent in the Colonies suffer in a very evident manner from various forms of hair degeneration. Compare the average head of hair of the Colonist with that of the dweller in the British Isles, and you will find that bald heads are more prevalent, grey hair more abundant, and also that the scalp exhibits various degrees of hair deterioration rarely met with in the home country.

Extremes of heat and cold, changes of temperature, less settled habits of life, have all a more or less dominant influence in producing theseconditions; and both men and women alike are subject to the distressing and marring effects caused by lack of abundant and healthy heads of hair.

Scanty locks resulting from Colonial life can be avoided.

Whether regarded from a social, physical, or business point of view, unhealthy or neglected hair is nothing more or less than a calamity; and it behoves anyone so afflicted to take prompt and efficacious measures for the strengthening, preserving, and re-vitalising of such a prominent feature.

Yet, in the case of both women and men, what is generally done? There is either a total indifference or neglect of the hair, or an injudicious resort to doubtful methods of resuscitation. Generally speaking, apathy is the more pronounced.

It cannot be too well known that all weak hair conditions, all lack of hair urility, all form of hair disease can be remedied by the adoption of the "Harlene" treatment.

Edwards' "Harlene" is the greatest of all hair tonics and restoratives, and no matter whether you are bald or grey, whether your hair is patchy, falling out, brittle, lustreless, scurfy or greasy, it can be implicitly relied upon to renew all the former healthiness, abundance and good looks of the hair. Edwards' "Harlene" is the popular remedy, not only with the general public, but in all social circles—indeed "Harlene" may be termed the Royal hair restorer, for numbers of Royal families have used it with the greatest success.

To-day you may test its merits, fully and freely, for the proprietors are wishful that all sufferers from hair decay and weakness should be acquainted with its remarkable powers. Sign and send in the coupon below and a full supply will be willingly forwarded you.

Afterwards you can purchase "Harlene" from any Chemist or Stores.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

To EDWARDS' "HARLENE" Co.,
Dear Sirs, *95-6, High Holborn, London, W.C.*

Please forward me booklet, directions and necessary supply of "HARLENE" for one week's free test of this preparation as a hair drill. I enclose 3 penny stamps to cover carriage.

*Name*_____

*Address*_____

MILO FOOD

If you wish your children to be healthy and strong, as of course you do, feed them on "NESTLE'S MILO-MALTED FOOD"—Delicious, wholesome and nourishing, and containing every ingredient necessary to their perfect growth.

Sample and pamphlet free on application to
TOTHILL SHARP & Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

"Sanitas-Okol"

IS the most powerful DISINFECTANT yet discovered, being more than 20 times as strong as pure Carbolic Acid.

Re. 1 Bottle of "Sanitas-Okol" makes 50 gallons of Disinfectant.
1 gallon drum of "Sanitas-Okol" makes from 500 to 1000 gallons, Rs. 5. 8.
5 gallon drum of "Sanitas-Okol" Rs. 22. 8.
"Sanitas Powder" 6 as. and 12 as. per tin.

Samples for trial and literature may be had of the Agents for Bombay.

MESSRS. TOTHILL SHARP & CO.,
Tamarind Lane, Fort,
BOMBAY.

Mellin's Food

UNTOUCHED BY HAND. REQUIRES NO COOKING.

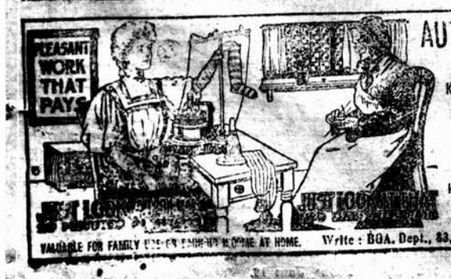
Adapted for use from birth upwards. Reduces the troubles and dangers of infantile ailments.

MELLIN'S FOOD BISCUITS

A solid food, easy of digestion, and recommended for children after weaning, and for those who require a readily digested, concentrated nutrient at any period of life.

Send for sample and valuable work for Mothers, entitled the "CARE OF INFANTS IN INDIA," to Bombay: Messrs. Kemp & Co., Ltd. Karachee: Messrs. Ewart, Ryrie & Co. Calcutta: Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall & Co. Madras: Messrs. Oakes & Co., Ltd. Cocanada: Messrs. Hall, Wilson, & Co. Rangoon: Messrs. Latham, Black & Co. Colombo: Messrs. Cargill's, Ltd.

Mellin's Food is obtainable from all dealers throughout India, Burma, and Ceylon.



AUTOMATIC KNITTING MACHINE.

KNITS GARMENTS, FANCY WORK AND SEAMLESS HOSIERY.
(PAIR OF SOCKS IN 20 MINUTES).

Reduced Price, £8 Cash.

CHEAPEST & BEST

Knitting Machine obtainable.

Made at the Company's own British Factory.

VALUABLE FOR FAMILY USE OR EARNING A HOME AT HOME. Write: BOA, Dept., 83, Southwark Street, LONDON, Eng.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT

BOMBAY INSOLVENCY COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday.

RE SHIVNATH RUGHNATH.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained the usual interim order.

RE UDECHAND RANGILDAS.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for a rule 'nisi' for the withdrawal of the petition and schedule. His Lordship granted the rule and made it returnable two months hence.

RE MIYA SAHEB SHARAFALLI ABDULALI.

Mr. Jinnah, for a creditor, appeared to argue against a rule calling upon the creditors to show cause why the order of adjudication should not be revoked.

Mr. J. D. Davar, for the insolvent, applied for a postponement, saying that a composition deed had been drawn up.

Mr. Jinnah objected to any postponement being granted.

Mr. Manker, for a creditor, supported Mr. Davar. His Lordship, after hearing Counsel, postponed the hearing of the rule till next court day.

RE CHUBILDAS JINABHOY.

On the application of Mr. Motiwalla, the insolvent was granted two months' extension of his interim order.

RE RASHID ALLADINA.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for two months' time to file the schedule. Counsel said that some of the books of the Mauritius firm had not yet arrived, and the insolvent was consequently unable to make up his books of account. His Lordship granted the time asked for.

RE GAJANAND JOHARIMULL.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order, remarking that the insolvent was assisting the Official Assignee in collecting the outstandings. His Lordship granted a month's extension.

RE GOKALDAS MEGHJEE.

On the application of Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, the insolvent was granted the usual interim order.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents received their discharges:—Alexander Scott; Bomanjee Hormusjee Fitter; Sowjee Bechar Lohar; Shaik Currim Shaik Amin; Gulam Kadarkhan; Hanuman Bipate Purdeshi; Babul Gopal Vani; and Gulam Ali Mahomed Sajan.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

LANDLORD AND TENANT.

A Question of Notice.

At the Small Cause Court yesterday Mr. Munchashankar, the acting Fifth Judge, disposed of a suit instituted by the plaintiffs, Hormusji Cowasjee and others, against the defendant J. D. Torries for damages caused to the plaintiffs by the defendant vacating a rented house without giving the customary notice. Mr. Kavasji Setna appeared for the plaintiffs, the defendant being represented by Mr. Kashidas N. Dalal.

The circumstances of the case as alleged by the plaintiffs were that defendant was occupying the third floor on the eastern side of plaintiffs' house No. 25, situated in Barrow Road, as a monthly tenant of the plaintiffs, and that on the 31st of last month he vacated the house without giving the usual customary notice which every tenant has to give in Bombay to his landlord. Plaintiffs have not been able to let the said floor to any other tenant and it has been lying still vacant. Their contention was that defendant was indebted to them for compensation for having vacated the floor without any notice, in the sum of Rs. 130, the same being the monthly rent of the premises, which defendant had been paying to the plaintiffs. Plaintiffs have applied to the Court for the issue of an immediate summons against the defendant, because they were informed and they believed it to be true, that defendant Torries was about to leave Bombay for Europe, in which case plaintiffs submitted they would have no remedy to recover their lawful claim. The summons was accordingly issued, and in the absence of the defendant a copy of it was posted on the door of room No. 64 of the Great Western Hotel, where the defendant is now living.

When the case came on for hearing, Mr. Kashidas for the defendant denied damages and urged that the action was premature and that oral notice was given to one Mr. Dinshaw, which was quite sufficient for the purpose and that the notice referred to in section 106 was not applicable to the present case. He relied upon a Bombay custom that oral notice was sufficient. He first applied for a commission to examine Mr. Dinshaw who is now at Aden, and subsequently abandoned it. Then he applied for postponement of the case which the Judge refused. After reviewing the case His Honour held that no oral notice would do in the absence of proof of custom and that Mr. Kashidas has got no evidence to prove the custom. His Honour therefore passed, by consent, a decree for Rs. 65 against the defendant,

POLICE COURT.

ALLEGED UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLY.

Further Hearing.

YESTERDAY at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, the case was further proceeded with in which Superintendent Stanford charged Liladhar Motichand (30), a servant; Lalchand Dharsi (30), a broker; Karsondas Jetha (26), a servant; Jethashanker Nagji (22), a servant; Jivanlal Jethashanker (18), a servant; Dungersi Mulji (17), a student; and Ujansi Khushal (17), a hawker, with being members of an unlawful assembly in and near the Esplanade Police Court compound. Mr. J. C. G. Bowen, Public Prosecutor, appeared to prosecute. Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, Barrister-at-Law, appeared for Lalchand Dharsi; Mr. Haveliwalla, Barrister-at-Law, for Karsondas Jetha and Jethashanker Nagji; Mr. Mahuvaker, Pleader, for Liladhar Motichand, Jivanlal Jethashanker and Ujansi Khushal; and Mr. S. B. Kapadia, Pleader, appeared for Dungersi Mulji.

On the names of the accused being called out, it was found that the sixth accused, Jivanlal Jethashanker, was not present.

The Magistrate asked Mr. Bowen what he proposed to do under the circumstances.

Mr. Bowen said he would proceed against the other accused.

The Magistrate then passed an order for the issue of a warrant of arrest against the sixth accused, and of a notice against his surety to show cause why his bond should not be forfeited.

Mr. Bowen said that he withdrew the prosecution against the seventh accused, Dungarsey Mulji, under Section 494 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

The Magistrate discharged the accused.

Mr. Bowen then applied for permission to add another charge against the accused before the Court under Section 151 of the Penal Code, namely that of knowingly joining or continuing in an assembly of five or more persons after it had been commanded to disperse.

Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin opposed the application. He submitted that in a summons case like this a charge could not be added at this stage of the proceedings. Such a procedure was allowed in warrant cases only. He thought Mr. Bowen was premature in making this application now. It could only be properly made at the conclusion of the case.

The Magistrate upheld the objection.

Inspector John Shaw, examined by Mr. Bowen, said that on the 30th May last as the accused in the "Hind Swarajya" case was being taken out of the court-room by the Police he made a salaam to the people in the Court and they all stood upon the benches. After that everybody shouted "Bande Mataram," waiving their arms, umbrellas and handkerchiefs above their heads. With the assistance of other police officers witness drove the crowd downstairs. The people then surrounded the prison van, started to shout and waive their handkerchiefs and umbrellas. It was a mixed shout of "Bande Mataram" and hooting. The crowd consisted of 200 or 300 men. Witness ordered them out of the compound. The people again started shouting loudly. He ordered them out several times, but they took no notice of his order and continued to hoot. There were eight or nine officers with him. The crowd was in the Court compound for ten or fifteen minutes. The accused in the "Hind Swarajya" case was kept in the chowkey, as the people were completely surrounding the prison van. The other police officers also gave orders to the crowd to disperse. While witness was driving the people out an order came from the Chief Presidency Magistrate that they were to be arrested. He believed Mr. Fahey brought that order downstairs. Witness drove the crowd towards Dhobi Talao.

Mr. Mahuwaker: But for the order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate would you have arrested them?

Witness: No, not while they were in the compound.

Further cross-examined by Mr. Mahuwaker, witness said he had not arrested any of the accused. The people might or might not have heard witness' order. He could say the first and the third accused heard it. They were in front of him. He did not say they had much difficulty in pushing people out of the compound.

Inspector P. Sullivan gave corroborative evidence. He said he noticed the first accused in Court. While the people were going downstairs the first accused obstructed them and instigated them not to go down. The sixth accused was close to the first accused all the time. As soon as the first accused got to the gate of the compound he picked up a stone and threw it in the direction of the police. He was still shouting. The stone hit Sub-Inspector Guider. Witness arrested the first accused. He identified him and the fifth and the sixth accused.

Inspector H. De Burgh deposed that he arrested the third accused. The crowd was continually warned to keep quiet. The third accused seemed to be in a very excited state and was shouting "Bande Mataram."

Further hearing of the case was adjourned.

DISOBEYING POLICE ORDERS.

Accused Sentenced.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, Bombay, yesterday before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, further hearing was resumed of the case in which Superintendent Sloane of the Criminal Investigation Department charged Ganesh Damoder Savarkar, a Brahmin, with being a member of an unlawful assembly and with disobeying the orders of the police.

The Court at the outset further examined Inspector Morris, and framed against the accused a further charge under Section 151 of the Indian Penal Code of knowingly joining or continuing in an assembly of five or more persons after he had been commanded to disperse.

The Magistrate then said he would give his judgment in the afternoon.

On the Court re-assembling in the afternoon, the accused applied for a postponement on the ground that as the Court had framed a new charge against him he wanted to engage a pleader. He also applied for a copy of his Worship's notes of the proceedings in order to enable him to instruct his pleader.

The application was granted and further hearing of the case was adjourned till half-past five o'clock in the evening.

The case again being called on in the afternoon the accused, asked by the Court if he had brought a pleader with him, said that he got the notes of the evidence only at ten minutes to 5 p.m. and had therefore not been able to engage a pleader. The pleader whom he told to plead his case had replied that he had no time to go over the notes in half an hour.

Accused then said that he wished to further address the Court.

The permission being granted, the accused made a statement during the course of which he said that he had put on a loin-cloth because it was not advisable to put on only a loose "dhotar" while travelling. The crowd of people had assembled on the footpath opposite the Police Court compound while he was standing on the footpath near the gate of the compound. It was therefore not possible for the crowd to see him, nor was it possible for him to speak to them.

His Worship said that a new point had been brought out in the statement made by the accused, and he would therefore ask a question or two to the prosecution witness.

Inspector Morris was then recalled. Examined by the Court, he stated that the crowd was not on the opposite footpath but only a few paces away from the accused.

The Magistrate in then giving his decision convicted the accused of having committed offences under Section 151 of the Penal Code and Section 127 of the Police Act, namely, of continuing in an assembly of five or more persons after they had been commanded to disperse and of disobeying an order of the Police. His Worship said he did not think there were reasonable grounds to believe that the common object of the crowd was to overawe the executive by criminal force or show of criminal force; and on the charge of being a member of an unlawful assembly the accused was acquitted.

Mr. Sloane here stated that the accused was convicted in Nasik of causing hurt to a public servant in the discharge of his duty, and fined Rs. 20.

The accused admitted the conviction.

The Magistrate sentenced the accused to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

ENTERTAINMENT TO MR. JUSTICE CHAUBAL.

ON Sunday evening the Hon. Mr. Justice Chaubal, the new Hindu Judge of the Bombay High Court, was entertained at the Kayasth Prabhu Social Club, at Thanna, when opportunity was also taken to present him with an address of congratulation on his recent elevation to the Bench, and to express the "most respectful and loyal thanks to the Bombay Government for the unique distinction and unprecedented honour" conferred upon a member of the Club. The Club premises were decorated for the occasion, and tastefully illuminated. About two hundred gentlemen were present, including guests from Nasik, Kalyan, Panvel, and Bombay, and the following notabilities of the Thanna District: Mr. F. X. De Souza, I. C. S., District Judge; Mr. H. L. Harvey, I. C. S., Joint Judge; Mr. A. W. Varley, I. C. S., Assistant Judge; Khan Bahadur F. A. Moos, President of the Municipality; Major K. V. Kukday, I.M.S., Civil Surgeon; and others.

Mr. D. L. Vaidya presided. The President having made a few eulogistic remarks on the eminent legal and judicial qualifications of the guest of the evening, called upon Mr. A. A. Chitre, Advocate of the High Court, to read the address, which stated among other things:—"We are aware of the exacting traditions attached to your sacred office; but we boldly assert, that with your scholarly attainments, mastery of legal lore, judicial balance of mind, interminable patience, stern independence, and unimpeachable rectitude of conduct, you will realise the best and highest expectations, and discharge the onerous and responsible trust so confidently reposed in you, with credit to yourself, and profit to the people."

Enclosed in a silver casket of beautiful workmanship, the address, which had been engrossed on vellum, was presented by the President to Mr. Chaubal; he also presented him with a garland and bouquet of flowers. The other guests were decorated with floral presentations.

Mr. Justice Chaubal returned suitable thanks. He said he must own to a strange feeling of nervousness taking possession of him when replying to the address, such as had never come upon him when arguing a complicated civil case, or pleading for the life of an accused person. When he considered the responsibility of the position, the trust and confidence Government reposed in one on whom they conferred such high honour, when he felt oppressed with this consideration and the fear how he might be able to stand the test and deserve the confidence, he had at least one consolation, that his being a temporary appointment, it would be soon over and that the short space of seven weeks could hardly give him much scope for perpetuating any particularly objectionable law. He hoped, however, that with industry and application, with the experience he had gained during the twenty-five years of his practice of observing how eminent Judges did their work in the Bombay High Court and in the Mofussil, and with the memory of this evening, he might be able to acquit himself to the satisfaction of his colleagues, and of that dread body of unrelenting critics of the Judges—the Bar. Reference had been made in the address to the Chandraseniya Kayastha Prabhu race, to which he and the majority of them belonged, the glorious tradition of whose great men in the past was their unswerving and unflinching loyalty, exhibited by a strong arm, great valour, and doughty deeds with the sword. Legend had it that in exchanging the weapon of their calling for their present weapon, the pen, their race was saved from extinction. But he for one was not sorry for the exchange. Peace hath victories no less renowned than war; but he believed that the pen, unless handled rightly, could work far more mischief, and when used properly, would do far more good, than the sword. His earnest request at the present day to his community was to cherish these traditions of loyalty as their richest and most precious heritage. A signal instance of such loyal devotion to duty was his late friend Rao Saheb R.S. Tipnis, Judge of the Thanna District. Let the Kayasthas keep the memory of such men green among them, and not allow themselves to be swayed by fads of dreamy enthusiasts or by what Viscount Morley designated the other day, "cant or quackery." There was a particular propriety, he remarked in conclusion, in the great honour they had been pleased to confer upon him that evening in Thanna; as, apart from its being the home of their community, it had a large share in his associations, as the most frequent scene of his professional activities.

Refreshments were served, and singing and music were listened to.

TIPPING ON THE CONTINENT.

I made a short and inglorious attempt (writes a correspondent) to imitate the bold person (lately celebrated in the papers) who got through a Continental holiday without doing any tipping. My attempt was made in Venice. It was courageous to try it in a town which beyond all others is a paradise of beggars and where most of the natives seem to live on the largess of the tripper. Starting one morning from the hotel, I evaded the horde of superfluous guides who haunt the doors of St. Marks, and also two maimed persons who crawled out of the shade with outheld hats. Taking a gondola at the Molo, I effected unconsciousness of the man with the pole—"hookers" (ganzieri) they are called—who gave needless aid in embarking. As the gondola put off I saw the "booker" entertaining an audience of gondoliers with picturesque abuse.

The gondolier offered to sing one of the songs loved by the romantic tourist, but (adds our correspondent) I did not encourage mercenary romance. At San Giorgio, where I landed, two old men and a boy ran to open the church door, and stood in a row with outstretched palms—which remained empty. I had to hurry to escape comments. At the Lido, where I went to bathe a little later, I did not tip the man in charge of the vans, and he kept me waiting and broiling in my towels in the sun for half an hour. Finally, strolling into the Ducal Palace, my camera, which I wished to use was taken away from me by an official who demanded a tip for storing it. I refused. Some emphatic English (fortunately not understood) was necessary before I could get the camera back. I retired to my hotel weary of tribulation. That afternoon I reverted to traditional ways, and went about happily among a tipped population.—"Manchester Guardian."

COUNT VENZEL KAUNITS, a Minister of Bohemia, who was married on his sixty-first birthday to a beautiful peasant girl of twenty, has presented his mansion in Brunn, valued at £32,000, to the University of Prague. The Count and his bride have decided to live the simple life.

PROFESSOR THORMAHLEN, of the School of Art and Industry at Magdeburg, has discovered in the Cathedral School, which was formerly the library of the Monastery, 2,146 of the rarest old printed sheets, the value of which he estimates at £8,750. The Royal Library of Berlin has offered £600 for the works of dates up to 1650, and declares that 800 of the newly discovered sheets are unique.

SPORTING NEWS.

FOOTBALL.

Harwood League.

THERE was a welcome break in the rains yesterday afternoon and the match between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Royal Scots "A" was played on a fairly settled ground, though the sight of players measuring their full length on the field was pretty often seen. A very large body of spectators were present on the grounds and they were treated to a good game of football. Amateur civilians, who with difficulty spare their evenings for sports, can very rarely be a match for the soldiers whose two objects in life are fighting on the battlefield and physical exercise in all shapes. A general survey of the Indian sporting world will bear out these remarks. So, in last night's game, it cannot be said that the two teams were well matched; the soldiers with their long training were decidedly the superior side, though the Bombay Gymkhana were no mean opponents. The play during the opening half was all attack on the part of the Military men and, strangely enough, they played the defensive during the second half, though not because they were forced to it. The Royal Scots notched a goal during the first half within five minutes of the commencement of the game and added another during the second period, while all attempts of the Gymkhana to equalize were rendered futile. The game was one in which the forwards of both sides had plenty of work to do and so, too, the halves; while, of the opposing backs, the Gymkhana had a hard time in the first period and in the next it was the Scots' backs that were kept busy. The lot of Thompson the custodian of the civilians was perhaps the hardest of all and whenever challenged, he replied gamely and saved many a dangerous shot. His post was all the more difficult, as the Scots played with skilled combination and shot in front of the goal in fine style and accurately. His friend at the other end was also called upon many a time and he saved finely, but the kicking of the Gymkhana particularly in front of the goal being wanting in strength, his task was easy. By these remarks it must not be concluded that the Gymkhana played a weak game: as said before, they played with good combination, their dodging and passing was excellent, but the chief defect in their play, in fact, the one that lost them the game, was their failure in front of the enemy's flags. Want of proper practice may be a reason for this defect and it is hoped that the Gymkhana men, if they wish to compete at all seriously, will practice a bit of effective and accurate shooting with the ball.

For the first time the players were punctual on the field and the game was started at the stroke of six. From the kick-off, the Scots who were in charge of the old Admiralty House side goal, at once opened the attack and after a couple of wide shots, Girdwood was able to lodge the leather in the Gymkhana nets with a true kick, this goal being scored within five minutes of the start of the game. The Scots continued to attack and during the rest of the period were perpetually sending volleys, which, however, were timely saved by Thompson, the goal-keeper of the civilians. On three or four occasions, the Gymkhana left-wing, particularly their outside-left, broke through but being unsupported his chance of being dangerous was thus limited and he was sent back by the Scots' backs. Yet Moir's passes were a pretty bit of footer play that is always delightful to witness. Score:—

Royal Scots "A" ..... 1 Goal
Bombay Gymkhana ..... Nil

On change of sides, the same sort of play was seen but in this half it was the Gymkhana that were the aggressors. The leather was mostly confined to the soldiers' half of the ground and the civilians were busy assaulting. No shot of theirs would find a resting place. After about a quarter of an hour's play, when the ball was in midfield, Girdwood, taking possession of it in skilful passes took it to the Gymkhana end, where his shot scored. Shortly he again sent a volley, which Thompson saved, and a second attempt to head it in from a scrimmage was also repulsed by the civilian custodian amidst applause. The rest of the time the Gymkhana were pressing. Score:—

Royal Scots "A" ..... 2 Goals
Bombay Gymkhana ..... Nil

TEAMS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Goal—Thompson
Backs—Elliot, Hotz
Half-backs—Sim, Ward, (capt.) Pussey
Forwards—Moir, Cole, Christie, Abbot, Evans.

ROYAL SCOTS "A."

Goal—Robertson.
Backs—King, Henderson.
Half-backs—Lemont, Driscoll, Kellier.
Forwards—Pringle, Kennoway (capt.), Girdwood, Bolton, Morton.
Referee: Mr. G. Walton.

CRICKET FIXTURES

NEW SHIVAJEE CRICKET CLUB.

Sunday June, 21—Scratch Match.
Sunday June, 28—Twasta Kasar C C.
Saturday July, 4—Y M C A, C C.
Sunday July, 5—Islam Gymkhana.
Sunday July, 12—Daiwadnaya C C.
Sunday July, 19—Friends' Union C C.
Sunday July, 26—Gaud Saraswat C C.
Saturday August, 1—B B and C I Ry C C.
Sunday August, 2—Fort Jolly C C.
Saturday August, 15—R I M Dockyard C C.
Sunday August, 16—Gaud Saraswat C C (Return)
Saturday August, 22—Y M C A, C C (Return)
Sunday August, 23—Young Hindu C C.
Sunday August, 30—Mahomedan C C.
Sunday September, 6—Parsee Baronet C C.
Sunday September, 13—Hindu Gymkhana
Sunday September, 27—Elphinstone C C.

PARISIANS last year spent £1,833,000 on theatres and music-halls. The Opera stands first on the list with takings amounting to £120,680. The Opera Comique follows with £102,480. Then come the Comedie Francaise with £91,720, and the Theatre Sarah Bernhardt with £52,620. Amongst music-halls the Folies-Bergeres leads with £45,180. After this are the Moulin Rouge with £40,240, and the Olympia with £40,120.

MANCHESTER CUP.
GRAND PRIX de PARIS.
ROYAL HUNT CUP.

STARTING PRICE and straight out commissions executed on all principal English races.

Double and treble events, etc.

Send for list of probable starters and prices.

BEATTIE BROS.,
BOMBAY.

THE MUD SPORTS.

It is proposed to hold the first of the weekly meetings on Wednesday, 1st July, commencing at 5-30 p. m. (weather permitting).

The following are the general conditions:—

Events are open to members and honorary members of the Bombay Gymkhana only, unless otherwise specified.

Two prizes will be given to those competitors who score the most points during the season and in the event of a tie preference will be given to the winner of the greater number of foists.

Two prizes will also be presented to the ladies who score the most points both by nominations and competitions.

It has been decided to continue to give prizes to the ladies winning competitions or nomination events each afternoon.

For the aggregate cups points will be awarded as follows:—3 for a first, 2 for a second, 1 for a third and will be given to the riders, except in Sentries and Jumping Competitions when half will go to rider and half to owner.

These points may be reduced by judges in case of a few competitors. Entries for all events will be received on the ground each afternoon.

The Marine Lines Maidan will be reserved for practice every Monday and Saturday morning, commencing Saturday the 20th instant.

There will be a band on the ground each afternoon. Messrs C. G. Stileman, and G. M. Ayscough and the Honorary Secretaries.

JOSHUA Poole, known as "Fiddler Joss," who has died at Bradford at the age of eighty-two, in his early days was a notorious gambler and drunkard, and served several terms of imprisonment. While in Wakefield Gaol he came under the influence of a prison warder, who brought about his reform, and on his release he became celebrated as a preacher and temperance advocate. He was induced to devote his life to evangelism, and with his wife conducted missions in all parts of the United Kingdom. The name "Fiddler Joss," by which he had been known owing to his dexterity with the violin, clung to him through life.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 18.

(Before the Hon Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL.)

For Judgment on motion for review.

159-07—Wadia G and Co Ardeser Bejonji Surti vs Syed Sirdar Ali Khan and others Payne and Co
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Cause.

729-05—Edgelow G W and Co. Hajibibi widow vs H H Sir Sultan Mahomed Sha Aga Khan and others Payne and Co.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE DAVAR.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

327-07—Bicknell, M. and R. Anandrao Bhai vs. Sittabai widow and others. Smetham, B. and Co.

326-07—Bicknell, M. and R. Anandrao Bhai vs. Luxmon Shivaji Deshmookh and another, Smetham, B. and Co.

473-07—Thakurdas and Co. Shapurjee Burjorji Fraser vs. Dayal Muljee. Mulla and M.

520-07—Mulla, and M. Dayal Muljee vs. The Fraser Ice Factory Ltd., and others. Thakurdas and Co.

For Hearing Exceptions on Special Commissioner's Report.

688-06—Payne and Co. Hajee Goolam Mahomed Azam vs. Hajee Azam Goolam Hoosein. Bhaishanker, K. and G.

Long Causes.

436-07—Mansukhlal, J. and H. Perin. Ardeser Patel vs. The G. I. P. Ry. Co. Little and Co.

427-07—Mansukhlal, J. and H. Ardeser Dhunjibhoy Patel vs. The G. I. P. Ry. Co. Little and Co.

280-07—Kanga and P Haroon Adam vs Aderjee Jamsetjee Panthaky, Nanu H and Co.

302-07—Shamrao, M and H Rustomjee Jehangir vs Aderjee Jamsetjee Panthaky, Nanu H and Co.

58-04—Thakurdas and Co Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy vs Pranjiwandas Vajiram Matubhoy J and M.

183-07—S A Tyebjee Aurora Rosario vs Joseph Aquations De Qnadros Daphtary F and D

806-07—Bhaishunker K and G The Yokohama Specie Bank Ltd vs Ratanbai and others Jehangir and S.

701-07—N B Vakil Dinanath Ramjee Chaman and another vs Maganlal Bhugwandas and others Matubhoy J and M.

340-07—F P Pavri Jerbai, widow and others vs Piryjbai widow and others Smetham B and Co.

Testamentary Suits.

4-07—Sometham, B and Co. Mary Catherina, window, vs John Cresdo and others. Raghavaya, B and N.

Long Causes.

955-07—Sometham, B and Co. Framjee Cowasjee Kavarons vs Manockjee Rustomjee Billimoria, Bicknell, M and R.

142-07—Payne and Co. Hajee Joomas Fazal Mahomed vs The Advocate-General of Bombay Little and Co.

6-07—Captain and V Mahomedalli alias Mahomedbhai Hassanalli vs A M Jivanjee and Co. Thakurdas and Co.

196-98—Nanu H and Co Ismalijee Shalk Jivanji Noorbhoy vs Hajee Noor Mahomed Cassum Mostad and another Crawford B and Co

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE MACLEOD.)

For Judgment on Reference.

32-07—J C G Bowen Re Land Acq Act I 1894 and re Government and Karim Tarmahomed Ardesher H D and Co.

Suit for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

102-08 Captain and George John Kelly vs Constance Kelly and anothers.

166-08—Bhaishunker K G Lalbhai, Tricumlal and others vs the Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay Crawford B and Co part heard.

For further directions and cost on Commissioner's Report.

525-06—Ardesher H O and Co Molitani Tehalram Girdharidas vs Danabhoy Ahmedally.

Suits for hearing and final Disposal.
Long Causes.

995-7—Jamsetjee B and D Chhagan Khoosal vs Chaturbooj Goverdhan and others Payne and Co.

For trial of Preliminary issue.

449-07-450-07—Ardeser H D and Co Soonabai widow vs Tribhowandas Narotamdas Malvi Malubhoy J and M.

Commercial Causes.

945-07—Payne and Co. Budrudin Mulls Samsoodin vs Mahomedally Esajee.

For hearing exceptions to the Assistant Commissioner's Report.

838-06—Payne and Co. Saharabbi widow and others vs Mahomed Hoosein Saith Ahmed Makoa and others F P Pavri.

For further directions and costs on Commissioner's Report.

397-02—Captain and V Ramchundra Waman and another vs Wassudeo Waman and others Mansukhlal J and H.

Long Causes.

533-06—Captain and V Hajee Esmail Hassam vs Mahomed Esmail Bashay and others Muljee and K.

609-07—Ardeser H D and Co. Pestonjee Bharucha vs Jijibhoy Ardeser Divecha and others Payne and Co.

405-07—Thakurdas and Co. Narayen Framjee vs Laxmidas Oragjee Ardeser H D and Co.

LOOK WELL BEFORE YOU LEAP.
AN ART TO PROMOTION IN LIFE AND AN ATTAINMENT IN ITSELF.
THE SIMPLEX SHORTHAND.

Colonel T. G. THEB, I. M. S.:—"The Simplex is certainly simple, it may take the place of Pitman in India. The characters give great facilities for rapid distinction. It is much easier to read than Pitman."

KHAN BAHADUR SHAIKH, C. and M. G.:—"I have great pleasure to say that it is not over three months, I commenced The Simplex I can now write 75 words a minute."

Guaranteed Perfection in three months. Full Course Complete for Rs. 5-4-0.

THE BOOK FOR THE MILLION.
THE EMPORIUM OF COMMERCIAL TRAINING.

The object of this Book is two-fold. For the Office, it is with its Mass of Specific Information a VADE-MAOUM. For the Student, the Faithful Commercial Aspirant by the Clock, the Book is an INDISPENSABLE guide, and a constant friend and counsellor.

A Complete Work of all the Different Commercial Subjects combined in Two Vols. pp. 1200.

Each Vol. Rs. 3-8. Complete Set of 2 Vols. Rs. 13-8.

Write sharp for a copy to The Principal,
"THE UNIVERSAL TRAINING INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE," Baroda.

HORSES! HORSES!! HORSES!!!

:o:

JULIUS GOVE!

JUST LANDED ex s. s. "CHANDA" 300 HORSES specially selected for the Bombay Market :—Teams, Pairs, Carriage Horses, Hacks, Chargers, Polo Ponies and Race Horses, etc.

JULIUS GOVE!

SCOTT'S STABLES,
GILDER STREET, BYCULLA.

GENERAL
FAMILY PENSION FUND.
ESTABLISHED 1870.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS,
FIFTY-ONE LAKHS.

A PURELY MUTUAL CONCERN enabling all men and women (Christian) to secure monthly pensions for their Nominees. Full particulars from—

THE SECRETARY,
13, Dalhousie Square, East, Calcutta.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and second-hand English-built CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES, let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for Sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for Sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture.

ABDULLA & CO., LD.,
(of 9, New Bond St., London),
CIGARETTE SPECIALISTS.
ABDULLA'S
CIGARETTES
DE LUXE"

Are the Best, as supplied for the Royal Tour of H. R. H. The Prince of Wales and Suite during 1905,

The Selection of the Tobacco and its Manufacture being under English Supervision.

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS FORTNIGHTLY
ALWAYS IN STOCK
AT THE INDIAN AGENCY
Rampart Row (Next P. & O. Office),
RETAIL AGENTS :—D. MERWAN & CO.
BOMBAY.

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK,

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

OUR GOODS CHALLENGE COMPETITION.
CARRIAGE RUBBER TYRES
are guaranteed to be without blemish.
Our "A I" and "ELEPHANT" Brands of TYRES are SPECIALITIES.
DUNLOP'S—THE WORLD'S BEST.
MOTOR TYRES & TUBES
of every description in stock.

For prices, etc., apply to
GOVINDJEE MADHOWJEE & Co.,
6, HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.
FACING THE SEA.
FORT, BOMBAY.

SPORTSMEN.

IF you wish to have your SHIKAR Trophies mounted, you cannot do better than entrust them to us, the leading firm of TAXIDERMISTS. We possess many beautiful and chaste designs for mounting Tusks, Horns and Head Trophies and can guarantee the fidelity of a likeness, and the quality and finish of our production in the setting up of heads and Skins for which we were awarded a GOLD MEDAL at the BOMBAY EXHIBITION. Write for Catalogue with Testimonials and Press Opinions,

MURRAY BROTHERS,
PRACTICAL AND ARTISTIC
TAXIDERMISTS,
DHUN CASTLE, BYCULLA, BOMBAY

COPIES of Mr. JUSTICE BEAMAN'S LECTURE on "Woman's Proper Place in Society," to pamphlet form, Re. 1 per copy, can be had at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Town Hall, Fort, Bombay.

THE
BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY.
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

9, MEDOW STREET, BOMBAY.

INDIAN SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

REGISTERED CAPITAL.....Rs. 2,00,00 000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs 1 50,00.000

HEAD OFFICE :
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
BRANCHES :
LONDON, CALCUTTA, KARACHI, SURAT, BROACH, POONA, AHMEDABAD, BHAVNAGAR, SHIKARPORE,

CURRENT ACCOUNTS

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and 2 per cent. interest is allowed on amounts of Rs. 200 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

INTEREST, at the rate of 4½ per cent., is allowed on Fixed Deposits for twelve months certain.

RATES of INTEREST for shorter periods may be ascertained at the Bank's Office.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

ACCOUNTS are opened in the Savings Bank and Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, &c.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and Cash Credits are given, on terms arranged, upon approved Security.

SHARES and GOVERNMENT PAPER are received for safe Custody and Interest is recovered upon them.

Particulars may be ascertained on application.

CHOONILAL DHARAMDAS SARAIYA,
Managing Director.

BLUTHNER
PIANOFORTE MAKER TO HER MAJESTY
QUEEN ALEXANDRA.
BLUTHNER PIANOS
ARE
The Most Successful Pianos in the World
Dr. PAUL in his "History of the Pianoforte" says:—
"The Bluthner Pianofortes Maintain the first position in the World."

A statement so authoritatively proclaimed renders unnecessary for us to mention further claims for consideration to Purchasers of

BLUTHNER PIANOS.

The BLUTHNER PIANOS are not pianos manufactured for Commercial Competition, but are specially built on the Soundest Musical principles and for those who appreciate the highest and best Ideals of Music.

The BLUTHNER PIANOS are specially built for the climate of India. They have a thirty years' record in this country for being the best Pianos for standing in tune.

SOLE AGENTS :
MARCKS & CO., Ltd.,
BOMBAY AND POONA

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.
BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE
5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS, STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, CAST-IRON PIPES
KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.

Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.

GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
King's Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING Co., LD.
MANUFACTURERS OF
SWADESHI CLOTH:

FANCY and COLOURED CLOTH of different qualities and is signs such as :—
Long Cloth, Domestics, Table Cloths, Chadars, Dhotics, Drills, Twills, Damask Table Cloths, Towels, (Honey Comb pattern, Akhi Sakha, Damask pattern, &c.), Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Napkins Handkerchiefs, Cheeks, Thana Cloth, Suf, Hunting Cloth, Khakee Cloth, Bed tickings, Bed Covers, Bed Quilts, Coloured Table Cloths Tapestry Cloth, Jhool Cloth, Sarees, Fugrees, Carpets, &c., &c.
HOSIERY GOODS in all varieties, viz : Seamless Hose, Socks, Sursoops (Fancy & Merino finished, &c.), Pants, Caps, &c.
TERRAD GOODS of all descriptions, viz : Sewing glazed thread as Cards and Spools (warranted full lengths) Crochet Cotton Mercerised Cotton for embroidery, Sewing Skeins, Ball Twines, &c

☞ GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

MOFUSSIL CUSTOMERS can have their supply only from
LAKHMIDAS MORARJI,
Salesman,
GANESHWADI, BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE :—Ganeshwadi,
BRANCHES :—Sitaram Buildings, Bombay.
Do. —Sassoon Street, Bombay.
Do —71, Cotton Street, Calcutta.

DHARSEY AMERCHUND,
(BROKER),

IS PREPARED to negotiate for either the PURCHASE or SALE of MINES. Intending Purchasers or Sellers would do well to apply to the above, at No. 181, Old Modikhana, Fort, or Share Bazaar, Bombay.

NEW TEAS. NEW TEAS
TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.
THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS
Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.
A CHOICE CUP OF TEA.
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Apply early to
CROFT, MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY,
WHOLESALE AGENTS:
RETAIL SUPPLIERS:—Messrs. BRANDON & Co. Victoria Terminus and Messrs. DENISON & Co., Hummum Street, Fort.

ENTERIC.
PLAGUE. CHOLERA. DYSENTERY.
ALONG WITH
ACCIDENTS FROM ALL ORDINARY SPORTS
COVERED BY
NORWICH & LONDON ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LD.
Premium Rs. 90 Yearly for Rs. 15,000 Policy.
FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1908.

BARODA.

THE report on the administration of Baroda for the past year is a record of consistent progress. We turn at once to the pages dealing with education, the subject to which the Gaekwar has devoted a great amount of personal attention. The number of schools in the State is now set down at 1,267 as compared with 688 in the previous year. The opening of new schools under the Compulsory Education Scheme all over the State is the main reason of such an extensive increase. The total expenditure incurred in maintaining these institutions and awarding scholarships to students studying in Europe, giving encouragement to authors and such other purposes amounted to close upon eight lakhs of rupees whilst the total receipts were less than one lakh. The idea of extending compulsory education to all parts of the State, which had for a long time engaged the attention of the Gaekwar's Government, took definite shape in 1906 and His Highness's experiment has gone far to reveal the possibilities of a system which many fear to test elsewhere. The age limit for the present has been fixed at seven to twelve and that for girls from seven to ten. Exemption from compulsory attendance is granted to children under certain specified conditions, such as physical or mental infirmity. The highest standard for study required for study under the Compulsory Law, for the time being is the third and parents and guardians of children of the compulsory age are liable to fine for failure to send their children to school. The Free Compulsory Education Scheme has been extended to all parts of the State except the very backward tracts and the opening of new schools has been undertaken by the Local Boards in the case of villages and by the Educational Department in places having a population of a thousand or upwards. The schools opened by the Local Boards up to the end of the year numbered 835 with 35,122 pupils.

The policy of improving the condition and status of the lower classes, who numbered 163,176 at the last census, is shown to have been persevered in. Four boarding schools are provided for the boys and girls of the Dhanka and other forest tribes. These schools teach up to the seventh standard and have good results on the tribespeople. It is found that the boys on leaving school deliver lectures on the evil effects of drinking and on other subjects affecting the well-being of their society. To practical farming, sericulture and carpentry are added to the curriculum. In the model farms attached to the schools various kinds of crops are experimented with and one of the schools produced a profit on the working. Still the expenditure grows year after year, one reason being the introduction of new subjects and another the necessity for more efficient teaching. However it is felt that the amount is not too much to expend when the advantages, present and prospective to the class for whom it is expended, are taken into consideration. Another excellent institution, included in the Gaekwari educational system, is the Patel Boarding school at Amreli. It has been established for the purpose of training up the sons of patels and mukhis for the duties of patels and talatis. Fifty pupils are to be accommodated. Instruction in civil and criminal work is to be imparted to them and liberty is granted to outsiders to avail themselves of the training in this institution provided their parents bear all the charges or in case they are unable to do so, contribute something towards the expenses. Government has further sanctioned the opening of one such school in each division of the State. During the year important changes and improvements were introduced in the Female Training College, where the staff has been increased and the value of the scholarships enhanced so as to attract a better class of student. Embroidery, plain needle-work, practical cookery and music are successfully taught, but with girls' Anglo-Vernacular schools the difficulty of securing qualified teachers is found to interfere with progress. Zenana classes are continued for the benefit of such women as cannot, owing to the pressure of domestic duties, attend the regular girls' schools and in every part of the State the schoolmaster is indeed abroad.

But progress in Baroda is not confined to education. Public works and communications have been extended and many are still in course of completion. Wells and tanks have been and are being sunk by Local Boards and irrigation wells constructed by the cultivators themselves. Railways are being extended and nine new feeder-lines are under consideration or survey. Seven new tanks have been completed in the year and five new distributary channels. The Irrigation Engineer has submitted a programme for supplying water to important towns in the State and forty-six towns are proposed to be supplied with water. Drainage and other sanitary works are being pushed on and it is satisfactory to find that those which have been completed are working well. The medical department gives a satisfactory record and is able to show that the percentage of patients to the total population in the Baroda State was 19·1 as compared with 11·9 in the Bombay presidency. The cause of this difference, observes the compiler of the report, is that a comparatively large number of patients are attracted by private practitioners in the British territory, who exist in a larger number than in Baroda. This indicates, he adds, "that there is no less appreciation of the medical facilities afforded here than in the Bombay presidency." "The Baroda city district shows the highest percentage of patients at hospitals in the State, people of that division being more enlightened than others," concludes the writer, "took full advantage of the hospitals and dispensaries available to them."

EXPLOITING KOREA.

DESPITE those who aver that Japan has a heaven-sent mission in Manchuria and Korea, we cannot but look critically at the attitude they have taken and the methods they are adopting in the latter country. The Japanese "Oriental Colonization Company" may have commenced in private enterprise but it is undoubtedly a Government organ now. The Bill recently introduced into the Diet provides for an eight year's subsidy of three hundred thousand yen "as a practical assurance of Japan's protectorate over the operations of the Company." The wording, which is a literal translation, is distinctly ingenuous, and few who look at the whole idea of the Company dispassionately will fail to appreciate the fact that its sole reason is to draw Korea irretrievably into the Japanese net without definite official action. When trouble occurs Japan will be bound to protect her colonists and the Y 300,000 subsidy is nothing less than a self-imposed bond to carry out to a finish that which the Company is beginning. It was just announced that no Bill would be introduced into the Diet this Session on account of Prince Ito's objection to the details, but matters have moved quickly since the Marquis Katsura became patron of the Company and it was he, probably, who persuaded Count Hayashi to promise a cessation of emigration to America on the ground that the Japanese Government felt it would be better directed into Korea. It is three years since the Company first suggested acquiring all the waste lands in Korea. Japan's position in the debated ground has changed greatly since then and the opposition which Koreans raised to the original proposal has been conveniently forgotten. We can only suppose that the introduction of the Bill to the Diet and the appeal for ten million yen debentures were made simultaneously by arrangement.

What it proposes to do with the money varies little from what was proposed three years ago. Of the total area of Korea, it is calculated that only 8 1/2 per cent. is now in cultivation, and that of the remainder 15 per cent. should yield remuneration under proper treatment. Japanese tenants are to be settled on small holdings, of which it is intended that the occupants shall eventually become full proprietors; and Korean agriculture as a whole is to be furthered by the instruction and assistance which the Colonization Company will give in improved methods of cultivation and an irrigation system. By such means it is anticipated that Korea will produce additional crops of the annual value of Y160,000,000. There is however what, at first sight, appears to be a very serious difficulty in the way. The law of Korea prohibits any foreigner from owning land in the country. This matter was mentioned in the Diet when the Company's affairs were under debate and the significant answer given was that "as the Japanese Naval and Military Department is already in possession of vast acreage in Korea no doubt some way will be found to negotiate possession for Japanese citizens." One has not to go back very far to find out what that way is. Already Japanese farmers have been encouraged and financially helped to go to Korea as the advance guard of the great influx which is to encourage the natives to follow the social and industrial methods of the immigrants and their reception has always necessitated the protection of troops. There is a well accepted rumour that the chief officials of the new Company are members of the Military Staff. In the end Japan intends to be absolute owner of Korea with the Koreans merely as tenants. The Company claim that its methods will tend to heal the breach between the two peoples. Of this the majority of Japanese are far from confident and certainly the extermination war which Japan has waged for months past does not give much promise. Reinforcements are now being despatched from Japan, and more vigorous operations against the rebels are to be carried on through April and May. The Korean patriots appear determined to keep up the fight to the last man. Their spies are everywhere, watching for the Japanese officials, and though frequently caught and summarily dealt with, others are always forthcoming to keep up the struggle. Japan must win in the end, but the price is big, and not the least part of it is the loss of prestige in the sight of all other nations for so lightly discarding the policy of the integrity of the Far East.

THE CRIMINAL TYPE.

EMILE GAUTIER discusses in a French paper the question whether there is really a "criminal" type, original and distinct, as there are the "Jewish," the "Military," the "Artistic" types and so many others. Is the malefactor born, not made—does he enter the world with specific characteristics that differentiate him, at the outset, from the rest of mankind? Is he, when born, struck with an unavoidable fatality, a sort of decadence, of moral malformation which predisposes him to crime, just as others are predisposed to mania, to tuberculosis, to epilepsy, and which can, to subtle observers, set on his face a recognisable and indelible stigma? Cesare Lombroso did not hesitate to answer this question in the affirmative. He even described minutely, and supported his opinion with illustrations, the most frequently found and most significant exterior indications by which the born criminal, according to him, betrays his character to all men in the know. Amongst these traits, that to which he attaches most importance, is the "asymmetry" of the face. We should, if this be true, mistrust the individual who has not a carefully balanced face, for in all probability that man is a villain. Though many people laughed at this idea, or shrugged their shoulders, it has had its subtle influence even on the most sceptical, for no serious attempt has been made to disprove it. But recently a scientific examination of this theory by M. Richard Liebreich, offered to the Academy of Science in Paris, seems to negative Cesare Lombroso's dictum. M. Liebreich has patiently studied and measured, one by one, 2,000 skulls in the Anthropological Museum in the Jardin des Plantes, as well as 3,000 more in the Collegio Romano in Rome, and 400 skulls of mummies in the Cairo School of Medicine, and from this churchyard study of men of all races and times, he returns dogmatically convinced that Lombroso is wrong, or as M. Gautier says, that he has put his finger in his eye. The truth seems to be that the "asymetry" of the face is not the exception, but the rule. It is, anyhow, so frequently met with that it may be considered the normal formation of the human face. And that fact can be explained easily enough by remembering the circumstances and chances that affect and must modify the human being during the months before he enters on his active life in the world. It is indeed, says M. Liebreich, a miracle if, by chance, even one child escapes these possible deformations so completely as to boast an absolutely symmetrical physiognomy in life. In fact it would not be difficult to count the men who have *not* "a crooked face," and who, according to Lombroso, are *therefore* not predestined criminals. M. Liebreich is certainly a more cheerful philosopher to follow than the Italian Scientist. But was it not the wisest of men that said "All men are liars?" And if that verdict be just, what becomes of M. Liebreich's refutation of the earlier and more pessimistic theory?

THE British Agent, Iftikhar Uddin arrived in Kabul from India on the 12th instant.

WE regret to report the death on Monday of the Maharaja of Charkhari, one of the Central India Ruling Chiefs. The funeral was to take place on the 16th.

IN some portions of the Darjeeling tea District, trip blight has broken out severely, and is much more widespread than usual. A scientific officer of the Tea Association, Mr. Hutchinson, is conducting an enquiry.

WE learn that the information we published yesterday to the effect that Mr. Branson, Barrister-at-Law, had resigned the office of Acting Advocate-General at Bombay, was incorrect. The learned gentleman still carries on the duties of the office, and will attend, as the legal adviser of Government, the meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council to be held at Poona on Saturday.

COLONEL BURN MURDOCH, R.E., the Agent of the Southern Mahratta Railway, will retire on the 30th instant, and on the 1st July Mr. A Anderson, formerly Chief Engineer of the Southern Mahratta Railway, will assume charge as Agent of the amalgamated Madras and Southern Mahratta Railways. Mr. H. J. Thomsons' connection with the Railway will cease on the 30th instant, a fact which will be greatly regretted by the local merchantile community.

"DURING the first trip I took into the interior, which lasted a month, I never once washed my face, as there was no water for washing, and very often none to drink," Bishop Riley, of Perth, Western Australia, told a conference of Lancashire clergy.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

TO ARREST ANARCHY.

THE Bills dealing with the possession and use of explosive substances, and with infamous journals of the "Yugantar" type, which were passed by the Supreme Legislative Council last week, fit in so admirably with the situation which has to be faced, that they have almost disarmed even hostile criticism. The new law does not transgress the limits of its true scope and object; nor is it repressive, in the sense that it includes within its sphere the harmless with the guilty. No one, save those who will offend against the law, will have to suffer from its stringency. As it will only apply to criminals of the worst type, who are a growing menace to the country, no one can decently oppose it, excepting the band of fanatics who have been openly advocating murder and violence as part of their creed. The newspapers of the baser sort, which dare not make such a bold avowal, but which have, nevertheless, a sneaking sympathy with anarchists, say that the fresh legislation will not serve its object. We shall see. What is more to be regretted is a disposition on the part of a better class of men than these newspaper scribes to furnish an excuse for such outrages by connecting them with legitimate grievances and aspirations. The Viceroy clearly set forth in his speech at the Legislative Council, and every reasonable being will entirely agree with him—that "it will be a bad day for the British Raj, and a bad day for the people of this country, if we ever allow the belief to spread that the doctrines of murderous anarchy are even indirectly associated with the growth of those ambitions which British education has done so much to encourage." Yes, it will be a bad day for this country, because if any connection were sought to be established between an honest political propaganda, however extravagant it may be, and infamous political crime, the propaganda is bound to suffer. Contaminated by such association, it will do harm to the cause, and encourage evil-doers.

"BE JUST AND FEAR NOT."

The necessity for a general Press Act, which has been foreshadowed by the Viceroy, has caused a flutter in the vernacular press. Until I learn the reasons why a further general control of the press of India is considered "an imperative necessity," I am not in a position to say that the necessity exists. If ever a sweeping measure on the lines indicated by the Viceroy were introduced in the Legislative Council, we may take it that there will be no hurry to pass it, but that ample time will be allowed to consider and criticize it. It is only when we are in possession of the details of the measure, that we can judge as to its necessity and propriety. There is a strong feeling among Indians that no such legislation should be introduced at the present moment, that we should watch for some time the operation of the new law, and if it is found to answer its purpose, then the intended legislation, which will be really repressive, in that it will be applicable to all, whether good or bad, will not be necessary. Credit was taken on behalf of Government that there was no such repressive element in the two Bills submitted to the Legislative Council, and because they were strictly limited to the disorders with which they were to deal, they have commended themselves so strongly to the people in general. No new fetters should be forged, unless the Government are satisfied of their paramount necessity. Their motto should be, "Be just and fear not," and Viscount Morley has hitherto been acting rigidly on this principle. It is the first duty of all Governments to keep order, and he is determined to maintain it. But as he perfectly realizes, efficient policing is not the only duty of Government, nor the highest by a long way. Speaking at the Indian Civil Service Dinner, he observed, once again, that unless order was somehow reconciled with the satisfaction of the aspirations which England has herself taught the people to think desirable, "the fault will be ours, not theirs." Diagnosing the causes of the present discontents, he said "we were confronted with the rather painful fact of a certain estrangement and alienation between the races in India." The remark, to my surprise, was followed by cries of dissent. Estrangement there is, and it is growing. The mere fact of its existence cannot be denied, and if Lord Morley just stated the fact, without implying particular blame to a particular side only, there is nothing to object to it. Race hatred is sedulously fostered by Indian malcontents, and sedition, outrage and violence are not calculated to create a kindly and brotherly feeling for Indians among Europeans. On the other hand, there is the standing complaint of want of sympathy made by Indians. The absence of natural affinity between the races is by no means a trivial factor in the present disorders.

BUILDING BYE-LAWS AND INSPECTION.

The jury's verdict in a coroner's enquiry is sometimes as informing as the epitaph on a worthy lady—"The doctors found, when she was dead, Her last disease was mortal. And had she lived a twelve month more, she had not died to-day." The verdict of the jury on the recent building fatality at Khetwady was quite as illuminative. It was that the death of the man employed on it "was caused by the fracture of his skull, due to his being buried under the debris of the house, which fell on him while it was being demolished." The public would like the juries to sift the circumstances of each case with care and intelligence under the guidance of the Coroner, and state if there was anybody at fault. It is not my purpose to comment upon the present case. I am only referring to it in the hope that the authorities might take it as a warning of what might happen in the rainy season, and use all their vigilance in spying out shaky and dilapidated houses in time. We are told that the building bye-laws do not give sufficient power to the Municipality to probe the condition of a suspected house to the bottom. Collapses are often due to decayed timber, and when it is hidden beneath a layer of paint or plaster, the authorities have no means of testing it, because they have no power to make any cutting or boring. Even if appearances are against any building, the proof that will be accounted sufficient for condemning it is not obtainable under existing circumstances. There is something to be said for this plea, and it is proposed to remedy the defect in the new bye-laws which are under preparation. It is likely to take pretty long before these bye-laws come into operation. But in the meanwhile, there need not be any delay in the provision of an adequate inspecting staff. The Government have addressed a latter to the Corporation pointing out its urgency and I am glad the Corporation have responded to the call by adopting this week a scheme for the reorganization of the Executive Engineer's Department, embodying provison for the inspection of buildings. The ultimate outlay on the additional staff is estimated at Rs. 29,444 per annum, but no one will grudge the expenditure, if the desired object is gained. The duties of building inspectors and superintendents have been carefully defined in the scheme, and safeguards have been provided against the use of bad materials, and against any neglect on the part of the builder to comply with the law in any respect. These inspectors and other subordinate officers will themselves need close supervision, and a proper system of check and control will have to be devised to minimize the possibility of dishonesty, corruption or neglect.

CHRISTIANITY IN INDIA.

At the consecration ceremony of the Bishop of Bombay, Bishop Gore made a speech, in which he gave his own opinion about the prospects of Christianity in India. He seems to think that, in the fulness of time, India will be a Christian country. The Indian, he holds, can be won over to the new religion by sympathy, but that the conduct of some Englishmen in India is likely to retard the consummation. "The bitterness of young Indians is largely due, not to the fact of our rule,—the paramount necessity of which they probably recognize,—but to the incivility and the lack of courtesy, which in the railway train or in the general intercourse of life Englishmen are apt to show to natives as well educated as themselves." I wish the cause of the unrest were so simple as that! But I am here concerned with the Bishop's main proposition that India may some day be evangelized. This belief is apparently shared by many other ministers of religion. A clerical writer in the "Contemporary Review" for May after making a great display of elaborate argument, concludes that "the history of the past century, and the condition of India to-day, fill the prescient soul with the certainty that the Kingdom of Christ is coming." We can only regard this as a fond dream of religious visionaries. It is impossible to conceive that masses of Hindus and Muslimans, Sikhs and Buddhists, will ever come forward to embrace Christianity. The Hindus have clung to their ancient faith for thousands of years, scrupulously observing all their traditions, customs and superstitions; and they are, moreover, among the most conservative people on earth. A great deal is made of the conversion of low-castes. Their case differs fundamentally from that of the higher classes. The Mahar and the Brahmin are as the poles asunder. Loaded with social disabilities and indignities, the low-caste naturally turns a willing ear to the ministrations of the missionary, who tells him that, once he has entered the Christian fold, his birth-wrongs will disappear, and who engages to take care of him, and to educate and uplift him. The work done by missionaries among these Pariahs of society is most praiseworthy. The low-caste convert, by his general bearing, intelligence and education, affords a most grateful contrast to his brother who has elected to continue in his old state. The average out-caste has everything to gain by his conversion; the average Brahmin has everything to lose.

A FOND DREAM.

The Bishop, as well as the writer in the "Contemporary Review," build their hopes upon the Christian spirit instilled by the influence of the West. It has created new forces which are actively at work, and by their influence, according to this writer, "the minds of the educated classes have been forced open; the protective armour of Hinduism has been pierced." He rejoices to see "a great deal of Christianity, both in thought and language," among the educated Indians. He is aware of the remarkable "Hindu revival" which has accompanied the latter day political propaganda. He is aware of the bitter feeling entertained by a section of the educated classes towards the white man and the Christian. But in this very circumstance he finds his best hope and solace. He compares it with the short-lived pagan revival during the reign of Julian the Apostate, and just asserts that the Hindu revival will be followed by a glorious movement in favour of Christianity. It is superfluous to say that the analogy, on which he bases his conclusion, is absolutely false. The circumstances of Imperial Rome and Imperial India are vastly different. Here, we have no homogeneity of race and civilisation, colour and language. We are not governed by men of our own race. Christianity had already taken a firm hold of large classes of people in the Roman empire, and the impetus it had received could not be checked by incidental repulses. In India the two races are divided in all the essentials, as well as in all the externals, of life. Indians will not abandon the faith of their fathers for Christianity unless a miracle takes place, or a revolutionary, fundamental and, at the same time, incomprehensible change is effected in their entire moral organism. So long as missionaries confine their work among the lowest classes, so long as they make no pert or irreverent remarks about other religions, so long as they are not actively obtrusive and assertive, the people of India will regard their presence with tolerant indifference. I believe that in general they carefully avoid giving offence. I am not, therefore, agree with Sir George Birdwood, who in a recent pronouncement upon the unrest in India, said that it was due, in part, to "the egotistical methods of religious proselytism we have so strenuously enforced on its many-languaged and many-religioned peoples."

DION.

A HOME FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The author of the writings appearing under the heading of "Facts and Fancies" in your paper recommends the Deccan for the establishment of the Home for consumptives, for which an appeal has been made by Mr. Malabari. The plea of poverty of the large majority of sufferers no doubt appeals largely. It is in no way difficult to find out an elevated spot commanding climate as dry and salubrious as that of the Himalyas. The potency of dry, cool, and wholesome air on elevation is truly great; but the beauty of pine, as producer of an element playing an important part in the economy of nature, is unique. Pine trees exude turpentine, which has the marvellous property of converting atmospheric oxygen into ozone, which is a powerful arrester of disease, putrefaction and so forth. Ozone is abundant in the air of pine forests, and as a rule, these forests are remarkably free from malaria. The value of oxygen as a curing agent is recognised; and ozone being an allotropic, that is, condensed form of oxygen, proves to be highly efficacious. Himalyan and Burma hills are the habitat of pine-forests. They exist at the altitude of 3,000 to 12,000 feet.—Yours, etc.,

ARDESHIR BURJORJI MASTER.

FERTILISERS FOR RUBBER ESTATES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Mr. Harrison's letter from N. S. Wales appearing in your issue of 16th inst. may possibly suggest to many a planter the chance of immense savings in the matter of manuring. One thing, however, must be borne in mind. Though leguminose take their nitrogen from the air, they need phosphoric acid and potash for their full development, and if Japan clover has "abundant long tap roots" it must soon improve the surface at the expense of the sub-soil. How then will rubber benefit by this?—Yours, etc.,

JOHN KENNY.

Poona, June 16.

REFORMING THE COLONIAL OFFICE.

LORD MILNER ON AN ANTIQUATED SYSTEM.

The Colonies' Voice in Imperial Affairs.

CAUSE OF INDIAN IMMIGRATION DIFFICULTIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 17.

Lord Milner delivered an address before the Royal Colonial Institute, last evening, in which he vigorously deprecated the present antiquated system of one Colonial Office governing two totally different empires, namely, the self-governing empire of Europeans and the dependant empire of natives.

There was the most urgent need, he declared, for a better organization of the Empire in which the Colonies must have a full share of the Motherland's deliberations.

He was convinced that the Indian immigration difficulties had largely arisen because the self-governing Colonies' interest in the dependent empire was so limited.

THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Opening Ceremony.

ROOSEVELT DEPOSING WASHINGTON.

LONDON, JUNE 17.

A telegram from Chicago states that the Republican Convention has opened. Mr. and Mrs. Bryce were present.

The Chairman spoke in high praise of President Roosevelt, whose name was cheered for several minutes. He described the President's refusal to stand again as self abnegation which placed his name and fame beside that of George Washington.

THE OPIUM QUESTION.

American Representative on the Commission.

LONDON, JUNE 17.

A despatch from Washington states that President Roosevelt has appointed three Commissioners to represent the United States on the proposed International Opium Commission.

DISASTROUS WRECKS IN JAPAN SEAS.

Terrible Loss of Life.

LONDON, JUNE 16.

A telegram from Tokio states that fifty fishing boats have been wrecked off Kagoshima and 350 drowned.

COUNTY CRICKET.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 16.

Kent has beaten Gloucestershire by an innings and 126 runs.

Surrey has beaten Lancashire by an innings and 117 runs.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

The Royal Hunt Cup.

LONDON, JUNE 17.

The following is the result of the race for the Royal Hunt Cup :—

Billy the Verger	1
Poor Boy	2
Forerunner	3

Twenty horses ran. The race was won by a head and three lengths separated the second and third.

The betting at the start was 100 to 9 Bills the Verger, 100 to 8 Poor Boy, and 100 to 6 Forerunner.

THE ASCOT STAKES.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, JUNE 16.

The result of the Ascot Stakes is as follows :—

Turbine	1
Black Spot	2
Magellan	3

OTHER STARTERS.—Cuffs, Quapelle, Marlow, Royal Dream, Mrs. Lyons, Sir Peter, Deerstalker, Specificial, Charles Edward.

STARTING PRICES.—Turbine 13 to 2 against, Black Spot 4 to 1 against, Magellan, 100 to 6 against.

IN acknowledging the gift of a brass firescreen from members of the House of Commons, Mr. Harcourt, the first Commissioner of Works stated that he intended to turn his attention to the library, in the hope of making it worthy of the House. At present it was full of gems and rubbish. The rubbish was unread, and the gems could not be read.

PROGRESS IN PARLIAMENT.

AN ECHO OF THE FRONTIER EXPEDITIONS.

Conduct of the Troops Questioned.

THE TROUBLE AT TEHERAN.

OLD AGE PENSIONS BILL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 16.

In the House of Commons, this evening, Sir E. Grey, replying to questions, denied that the Japanese were insisting on preferential advantages in the trade and industry of Southern Manchuria.

The British Charge d'Affaires at Teheran, he said, had reported considerable excitement and unrest in that quarter, but had not expressed any apprehension of danger to the lives, property and interests of foreigners.

Mr. Trevelyan asked whether, before final steps for the visit of the Tsar to England were taken, an opportunity would be given to express an opinion regarding the policy of the visit.

Sir E. Grey, in reply, said that no arrangements for a visit of the Tsar to England, in the near future, were proposed, and the eventuality contained in the question therefore did not arise.

Mr. Henry Wilson asked for a full inquiry into the circumstances of the engagements with the Zakka Khels and Mohmands without prisoners being taken.

Mr. Buchanan said that papers would be laid on the table containing full information, which will disabuse Mr. Wilson of any idea that the troops, in fulfilling instructions, had done otherwise, than would gain Mr. Wilson's good opinion.

LONDON, JUNE 17.

In the House of Commons, last night, the second reading of the Old Age Pensions Bill was adopted without a division.

A score of members have given notice of a long list of amendments during the Committee stage.

LATER.

Mr. Asquith, in winding up the debate on the Old Age Pensions Bill, said he did not doubt that the resources of the country would be equal to the demand if Free Trade were continued.

The scheme, he said, was not final, but was limited in every direction by financial exigencies.

An amendment, moved by Mr. Harold Cox in favour of a contributory scheme, was rejected by 417 votes against 29.

SITUATION IN PERSIA.

The Shah's Determination.

LONDON, JUNE 17.

A telegram to the "Times" from Teheran states that the Shah, in reply to a Parliamentary Deputation, delivered a long and forcible speech. He declared that his ancestors had won the throne by the sword and he was not prepared to lose his inheritance without an appeal to the sword.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, JUNE 17.

The death is announced of Sir William Burkett.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 17.

News has been received from home of the death of Sir William Burkett, lately of the Allahabad High Court Bench.

[Sir William Burkett, Judge, Allahabad High Court, whose death is announced, was the eldest son of W. R. Burkett and was born in 1840. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he took his M. A. degree. He entered the Indian Civil Service in 1860, and did district work as Executive Officer in the N. W. Provinces, and later as District and Sessions Judge, and was Judicial Commissioner of Oudh in 1891, and became a Puisne Judge of the High Court of Judicature, Allahabad. He was Grand Master of Freemasonry in Bengal.]

SEDITION IN INDIA.

Bombs and Hypnotism.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 17.

A Barisal telegram to the "Bengalee," dated yesterday, says that a young Bengalee, named Debendra Kumar Sen, was arrested the night before last, at the house of a woman, having with him two phials of chloroform and hydrocyanic acid. Some of the acid falling on the woman, she cried out.

Debendra is reported to have made a statement that he belongs to a party of Sannyasis, living in Tinpahar, Santhal Perganas, who are engaged in the preparation of bombs and other explosives; that the woman was necessary for practising hypnotism, and he had come all the way to Barisal for that purpose, and the acid was given him, to commit suicide, if arrested.

The hearing of the sedition charge against Bistopodosen, of the "Bande Mataram," was, yesterday, postponed *sine die*. It was reported to the Chief Presidency Magistrate that the accused is not expected to recover from his illness.

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

Programme of Work.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 17.

The proceedings of the Board of Agriculture in India, held at Pusa on 17th February, 1908, and following days, are published in Blue Book form. The subjects discussed were largely technical and concerned with such domestic matters as the settling of programmes of the various Experts for the current year, but a number of questions of more general interest were also taken up. The Board decided, for example, to recommend a considerable reduction in the number of the members of the Board which, they are of opinion, should consist of eleven Imperial members (viz., the Inspector-General of Agriculture with the Director and seven principal scientific officers of the Pusa Institute, the Director General of Commercial Intelligence and the Reporter of Economic Products), and provincial and non-official members (viz., eight Directors of Provincial Departments of Agriculture, eight members to represent each one, the expert staff of one of the provincial Departments of Agriculture and to be nominated by the provincial Director of Agriculture, one a provincial Agricultural chemist one a provincial Botanist, and one a provincial representative of each section by correspondence; six members to be nominated by the President and one representative of the Agricultural Departments of Native States, to be also nominated by the President); grand total thirty-eight members.

Regarding programmes of provincial Departments of Agriculture, the Board reports (1) that the form of the Madras and Central Provinces programmes is, with some additions, the best suited to meet the requirements; (2) that the area of provincial experiment stations should be limited to the land required for the conduct of the experimental programme; (3) that when an experimental farm is founded it should be to solve a definite problem or problems and not merely to represent agricultural tracts.

The Board decided on the suggestion of Mr. H. E. Abbott, who was present as a visitor, to take up the breeding of poultry at Pusa with especial reference to the kinds which Mr. Abbott has found in his extensive and prolonged experiments to be suited to Indian conditions. The Board further resoved that if the preliminary work at Pusa shows that poultry breeding is likely to become a remunerative industry the work shall be extended through all useful agencies in India including provincial agricultural stations.

Regarding the lines on which Mycological and Entomological work in the provinces should be conducted the Board reports that the present prospects in the Agricultural Department are insufficient to attract the right stamp of men for Upper Subordinate posts, such as first assistants to Experts and Superintendents of Experimental Stations, that the prospects of the Upper Subordinate staff should be somewhat better than those offered in the Provincial Executive service. The Board further resolved that provincial work in Mycology and Entomology should be limited to employment of a special staff, (1) to give such assistance as is required for research work to be conducted at Pusa, and (2) for elementary training required at colleges the practical field work for the prevention of pests and diseases to be undertaken by the ordinary staff of Agricultural Assistants.

COAL MINE EXPLOSION AT KHOST.

Twenty Men Killed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, JUNE 17.

A terrible explosion occurred yesterday in the Naderkhan Coal Mine at Khost. Twenty miners perished and were entomed in the mine. Strenuous efforts were made to extricate them and after great difficulty their bodies were recovered. The news has caused widespread consternation.

The explosion is believed to have been caused by the ignition of a mixture of gas and coal dust.

CYCLONE AT MUSSOORIE.

Much Damage Done.

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 17.

The small cyclone that visited Mussoorie, the other day, did considerable damage, it appears, to certain portions of the Wynberg Orphanage building. The damage done to one building alone is estimated at upwards of Rs. 2,000.

FAMINE IN THE UNITED PROVINCES.

Heavy Rain Relieves the Situation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 17.

The three inches of rain, to-day reported at Bahraich, the very heart of the famine region, greatly relieves the situation and the United Provinces.

TELEGRAPH SIGNALLERS.

Increase of Pay from 1st July.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 17.

An increase of pay to the signalling establishment of the Telegraph Department is yet to be sanctioned by the Secretary of State. Whenever orders may be passed it is intended they shall have effect from the 1st of July this year.

HOME NOTES.

MORE HASTE, LESS COMFORT.

New Land Laws.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

ON THE ROAD, MAY 29.

THE contrast between hustling and going easy is never more marked than when travelling from England to Ireland by one of the routes not earmarked by the mail contracts. Leaving London on the stroke of time by a fast train that catches the Greenore boat, that carries mails and passengers to the busy North of Ireland—that is only fairly busy if compared to English ideas of work—there are hours to spare for the leisurely traveller who wants to cross the Irish Sea by the Dublin North Wall route without losing a night's rest. I recommend the plan to the economic mind which on principle dislikes rushing its fences, and is as well pleased to spend an unbroken night in a steamer instead of one divided, or rather broken, between the train which he has to quit at 2-30 a.m. and the boat whence he lands five hours later in Dublin. By joining the steamer at midnight, he is ready at 7-30 a.m. to start life cheerfully on the "other Island." He there learns to appreciate at its true value the information that the Underground Railway Companies of London find thirty-two trains in the hour—even when some have had extra coaches added and two at least are so long as to require, in order to run safely, sub-division at critical points—do not suffice for the traffic or convenience of the Metropolitan travelling public, and that the hourly number of trains, run during the busy hours of the day, is to be increased to forty, i.e. keeping an average interval of a minute and a half between each. What this means in organisation for the promoters and in watchfulness for the executive staffs is bewildering to the mind of a simple layman and over here seems incredible.

Contrast this with the traveller landing at the North Wall, Dublin, at 7-20 in the morning and desiring to reach his destination in fair time. The train that runs in connection—fine comprehensive word!—with the boat that brought him across a really rough sea under scheduled time, starts for Amiens Street Terminus at 8-10 a.m. This he is told in the most soothing tones, with the addition: "Sure it will leave very soon, it's nearly half-past seven now, it won't be long." An hour, all but ten minutes, seems an intolerable wait, especially with nothing to do on a fine May morning but look at a week-old "Irish Times" in the waiting room, or take a supplementary cup of tea in the deserted refreshment room, until the news-boys saunter round. A suggestion that one of Dublin's excellent electric trams might be utilised, is met at once by "They're not running yet, it's too early, you could may be get a Kyar, but that's the only way, better wait for the train." So you wait—and so does every one else—till 8-10, and you have the advantage of seeing how the baggage from the steamer is despatched—a word entirely at variance with the deed. It is put on drays, the smaller parcels in huge baskets on rollers. These are all taken out of the drays, placed on the platform, the small packets taken out of the baskets and thrown down right outside the luggage vans of the waiting train. The drays drive off and the parcels are again picked up and put into the vans. It would have been quite as easy and far quicker to place them at once in the train. The sorting must be done by inspiration or on the way, for my luggage was handed out at my station without confusion or delay. But the born reformer's hands tingle to prevent the double transference on the first platform.

I heard of two travellers arriving at a country station not so very far from the real North of Ireland, where southerns suppose the centre of business is to be found. The station master was away, with the key of the ticket office in his pocket. When the train was signalled, in desperation a porter was helped through the office window to find tickets for the travellers. While he, poor man, was fumbling, the train came in, the driver could not delay and the two ticketless people had simply to board the train and trust to the credulity of the collector at their journey's end. The extraordinary thing is that once on this side of the water, the desire to hurry dies quietly without a struggle. It seems petty and foolish to insist on making life a kind of competition in speed, leaving out the graceful curves that unbounded leisure gives to the course of time.

A friend of mine has been Resident Magistrate in a remote district of Mayo for some years where the people are so peaceable and honest that he must have little exercise for his judiciary powers. It was in a hotel in this place that a pernickety Englishman complained that he found his boots in the morning in exactly the same condition outside his room as he had left them the night before. "I'm sure you did, sir," replied the indignant hotel-man, "and if you left your gold watch there, 'tis the same way you'd find it." If you want primitive virtues, you must put up with primitive customs. In some such retreat as this, a recently arrived visitor who thought a previous resident at the hotel looked as if he were not long for this world, and said so to the waiter, was answered "Dying, is it? No indeed he's finely now, you should have seen him when he came a month ago. There's not a churchyard in Ireland would have refused him." It was the very same waiter who, when two ladies ordered boiled eggs for breakfast, asked "Will I boil two apiece ma'am?" "No, I don't think we could manage two." "Well then"—insinuatingly "will I say three betune you?"

In spite of the work presumably done by the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction that has been established at such expense to the country, the contrast between the appearance of the cultivated land here and in England is appalling. In the latter every atom of the earth's surface is tilled, the borders of the fields are as neat and as narrow as may be, the hedges are clipped and the weeds carefully pulled up, not only from crops, but from most of the hedges and waste places. The land looks poor, indeed, as if it grudged returning a harvest to the industrious tiller, but the most is made of it. In Ireland the soil is generally much richer, returning heavy crops for very little trouble, but the ample borders to the fields, the dikes and ditches that are on such a generous scale, encroach on the tillage, great wide patches are left fallow for years, or are a prey to weeds that flourish quite as well, if not more luxuriantly than the crops. The quickset and other hedges are seldom touched by shears, they shade road and field alike, the picturesque is certainly not sacrificed to neatness or economy. It would be interesting to calculate how much more could be made by the farmer if he utilised all his acres, and how much would be saved by early elimination of the weeds before they seed and sow vexation of spirit for miles round. Scientific people talk hopefully of intensive farming as the coming improvement in British cultivation of the ground. No soil would respond so such treatment better than Ireland. But who will undertake to convert the Irish farmer to the organised thrift necessary to embark on this expensive but most profitable system? There is a narrow monotony about the produce of the best farms, little variety in the corps, and no general attempt at new enterprises even since the tenants purchased their holdings. They are building improved houses in some places, but by far the greater number of new cottages are those which the Local Government boards have ordered landlords to erect for their labourers, a proceeding that by no means works out fairly in all cases. The cutting up of the "ranches" or large grazing farms, into "economic holdings" for evicted or landless tenants is another development of the agrarian question that seems likely to be of very doubtful benefit. The selection of tenants too often depends on their own skill in making out a case. A large estate that has been recently acquired and cut up into farms of seventeen to twenty acres, on which small cottages are erected, affords an instance of imperfect wisdom in the apportionment of these to landless or evicted tenants. One man who has two farms already, for one of which he was able to pay £400 has been given an "economic holding" here. On this he has put some of his cattle, residing elsewhere. This was not a starving or ill-used tenant, quite the contrary. The new tenants on this land have apparently full right to do as they like and make themselves comfortable in their own way, for the fine old trees that do no injury to the land are being ruthlessly cut down while others are not planted. And this is only one instance of futility out of many in a small division of the country.

The Royal Commission on Congestion, to judge by its Report and the not less important dissentient Minutes of its principal members, has not found the real remedies for the evils it hopes to mend. By the way, the term "Congested Districts" must seem ridiculous to those who know that Ireland is entirely under-populated, but as so many eminent and well-meaning men have been at work to relieve the congestion they deplore, we must believe in it. Whether the Government will accept the advise of the Royal Commission in spite of the warnings of Sir Anthony Macdonell, Sir J. Colomb and others and allow the Congested Districts Board a new lease of life with enlarged powers for the acquisition of land, by compulsion if necessary, is a nice question. The fact that if the recommendations of the Commission are carried out, tenants who purchased under recent Land Acts may find their land compulsorily acquired by the Congested Districts Board is a much more serious matter than the Commission could possibly have contemplated when they advised that such power should be given to the Board. It is well, if possible, that it should acquire sufficient land to deal out among tenants with farms too small to sustain life in reasonable comfort, but not at the expense of other men who, relying on recent Land Acts, purchased their farms as they thought for good and all. This clause, if persisted in, will destroy all hope of finality in land legislation, and will kill anything like confidence in the measures of Government. No one would dare to embark on the purchase of acres if he felt that within a few years he might have to give up his farm at the bidding of a new Board and under a new Law. The counsels of the Royal Commission, making for perfection in farming, in fishing, in small industries of every kind, are admirable in theory. But all that should be, as a matter of course, the business of the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction. What else is it for? That the Royal Commission think it incompetent is evident by their laying down the rule that the Congested Districts Board should give instruction to farmers in its own domain. It will be very surprising if the Report finds favour with the Government. It certainly will not with the majority of sensible people in Ireland. In trying to remedy one evil it will create many.

STRANDING OF THE "LAMA"

Steamer Sent to the Rescue.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 17.

The British India Steam Navigation Company's Steamer "Lama," from Rangoon, with the Burma Mails, on board and passengers, went ashore, while coming up the river, yesterday, on the North Point, at the entrance of the Huldi river, and it is thought that she is badly ashore.

The Port Commissioners are sending a steamer to her rescue, and some lighters and coolies, which leave Calcutta at daylight, this morning, for the scene of the accident, and Captain St. Croix, Marine Superintendent of the British India Steam Navigation Company, will also go down.

The Huldi river, where the "Lama" has gone ashore, is 57 miles from Calcutta, near Mud Point.

LATER.

The Steamer "Lama," which went ashore at Mud Point, yesterday, was floated off safely and anchored last night.

RECENT FRONTIER EXPEDITION.

General Willcocks' Despatches.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 17.

General Willcocks' despatches on the recent frontier war are expected to reach Army Headquarters this week.

SIMLA, JUNE 17.

The King's medal with new ribbon is likely to be issued for those who took part in the Zakka Khel, Khyber and Mohmand operations with a clasp for each.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 17.

The Government of India have decided that a Double Company or Squadron Officer officiating for another Double Company or Squadron Officer of his Regiment in addition to his own duties is not entitled, under Paragraph 98 Army Regulations, India Volume 1, to draw the half staff pay of his officiating appointment in addition to the full staff pay of his own appointment.

Captain T. W. H. Jones, 95th Russel's Infantry, having passed his examination in scientific grass and dairy farming, is appointed Assistant Director of Farms and granted four months' leave on private affairs.

Captain E. T. Carwithen, Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, Umbala, is appointed Additional Judge of the Umballa Court of Small Causes.

Major A. England, A.V.C., Senior Veterinary Officer, Peshawar Division, is granted 60 days' privilege leave.

DEATH OF SIR JAMSETJI JEEJEEBHOY.

The Parsi Community in Mourning.

WE deeply regret to announce the death of Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, fourth Baronet, which took place yesterday afternoon at his residense, "Mazagon Castle," in the fifty-sixth year of his age. The deceased Baronet was suffering from cramp of the heart, and had been confined to his bed only for three days. His condition grew worse yesterday morning, and he died in the afternoon. The news of his death has cast the whole Parsi community in deep mourning and out of respect to his memory all the institutions maintained out of the Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy Charity Funds, and most of the Parsi institutions in the city, were closed on receipt of the news. The offices of the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, of which Sir Jamsetjee was a director for many years, will be closed to-day in his memory.

The deceased Baronet, whose original name was Mr. Cowasji Cursetjee Jamsetjee, was the second son of the second Sir Jamsetjee, and was born in Bombay on the 2nd November 1852. On the death of the third Baronet, who left no heir, on the 17th July 1898, the deceased Cowasjee succeeded to the title. He resigned Government service, in which he had done nineteen years' useful work, and assumed the title of Baronet.

The deceased received home education under Mr. W. H. Hamilton, a teacher of renown, and made good progress in his studies. In 1871 he passed the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University, an occurrence which was hailed with joy in the entire Parsi community, and which called forth a well merited compliment to the young Matriculate, from the Governor of Bombay, who presided at the University Convocation in that year. Mr. Cowasjee then joined the Elphinstone College for higher education and passed his F. E. A. Examination, which was equivalent to the present Previous Examination. On the 7th February 1872, at the age of 17, he was married to Bai Goolbai, a daughter of Mr. Rustomjee Ardasir Wadia, at Mazagon Castle. Soon after he entered Government service and was appointed an Extra Assistant to the Collector of Salt Revenue. He gave great satisfaction to his official superiors by the manner in which he discharged his duties, and in 1882, he was appointed Assistant to the Collector of Salt Revenue, and was afterwards promoted to a higher grade in the department.

As a leader of the Parsi community, the business relations of the deceased Baronet were extensive and influential. He was a trustee of the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Charity Funds; a member of Sir Jamsetjee Parsi Benevolent Institution Committee; a delegate of the Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court; and Chairman of the Association for giving Religious Instruction to Parsi Children. He was a director of several Mill Companies, and had extensive connections with several mercantile establishments. Government had appointed him a Justice of the Peace and he was a member of the Board of Accounts of the Bombay University for many years.

On the 7th August 1898, a public meeting of Parsis was held at Allbless Baug to express the deep grief felt by the community at the death of Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, the third Baronet, who died without leaving a son and heir to succeed to the Baronetcy. At the meeting, Mr. Cowasjee was appointed head leader of the Parsi community. A copy of the resolutions passed at the meeting was sent to Mr. Cowasjee; and in tendering his acknowledgments, he promised to do his best to promote the interests of his community.

In the year 1900, the Government appointed Mr. Cowasjee Sheriff of Bombay for a year; and general rejoicings were manifested in the Parsi community at the distinction conferred upon their leader. The deceased gentleman was appointed Chairman of the Conference held in Bombay on the subject of imparting religious instructions to Parsi children. He presided at the celebrations held in Bombay in connection with the golden jubilee of the Rahnumai Mazdiasna Society. He also presided at a public meeting held in Bombay to honour Sir M. M. Bhownaggree, the Member of Parliament, on his arrival in this city.

The deceased Baronet went to London as an invited guest to represent the City of Bombay at the Coronation of King Edward, when he every where received marked attention and honours as a member of the renowned Jamsetjee family.

During his stay in England at the time of King Edward's Coronation, the decessed Baronet was presented with an address of welcome by his co-religionists then residing in London. On the occasion of the Parsi New Year's Day, he was presented with an address of farewell on his imminent departure from England. When the Shah of Persia, arrived in London, a Parsi delegation waited on His Majesty and presented him with an address, one from the Parsis of Bombay and another from the small Zoroastrian community residing in Teheran. The deceased Boronet was prominent among the delegates and the Shah was very pleased to form his personal acquaintance. His son, Mr. Rustomjee, accompanied his father during his visit to England.

Since his return to Bombay Sir Jamsetjee had led a quiet life. He presided at the public meetings of Parsis held in Allbless Baug for the consideration of the question of the admission of non-Zoroastrians into the Parsi religion. The deceased gentleman was for several years the Government nominee on the Municipal Corporation and rendered useful service. He always evinced a warm personal interest in promoting the interests of his community; and was a staunch supporter of all educational movements. He leaves behind him one son, Mr. Rustomjee, and three daughters, one of whom is married to Mr. Jehangir Dinshah Davar, son of the Hon. Mr. Jutice Davar of the Bombay High Court.

Mr. Rustomjee, the future or the fifth Baronet, was born in 1878, and is now in his thirtieth year. From 1884, he received his education in the Elphinstone Middle School; and in 1896, he successfully passed, at the first attempt, the Matriculation Examination of the Bombay University. He afterwards joined the St. Xavier's School for higher education. He is a member of the Corporation, to which he was nominated by Government.

The deceased Baronet's funeral takes place this morning, at "Mazagon Castle," and is certain to be largely attended.

Mr. Manmohandas Ramji who presided at the meeting of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation, held in the Municipal Council Hall, last evening, said that before the usual work of the Committee was proceeded with he would inform the members of the death of Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy. Bombay had lost a good citizen and they had lost a very valuable colleague. Mr. James MacDonald observed that the news of his illness was received with regret, but the news of his death was so sudden that it made the regret most poignant and the whole town must feel it.

A BOY of thirteen, who had tramped from London to Grimsby, and was destitute, slid down a rope into a small boat, and rowed out into the Humber. Incoming vessels reported having seen him endeavouring to hoist a mast and sail. The steam pinnace Ivy was sent in pursuit, but the youngster rowed fast towards the North Sea. He was captured, and wept bitterly as he was towed back to Grimsby.

GAME PRESERVATION IN MALABAR.

New Restrictions.

Mr. W. Francis, the Collector of Malabar, in a letter to the Board of Revenue, says:—

One of the few spots in the low country in this District where big game is still fairly plentiful is the Nilambur valley. This, as the Board is aware, consists of a horse-shoe shaped valley, surrounded on three sides by the Camel's Hump spur of the Western Ghats, the southern slopes of the Wynaad plateau and the westernmost heights of the Nilgiris and the long spurs running down from them. The whole of it is one almost unbroken sea of forest, and it is well watered in the driest weather. The great hills round about it protect it from being overrun and there is only one way through it, the Karkur ghat, running from Nadgani in the Nilgiri-Wynaad down to Nilambur. It is thus particularly well fitted by nature to be a refuge for big game. It is, however, so well known as such that the amount of game, especially bison, killed in it every year is large. The Forest Department's bungalows and scrambs scattered about it make most convenient halting-places and the result is that sportsmen visit is not only from Ootacamund and Wellington, and from Calicut and other stations in this District, but also, in increasing numbers, from other Presidencies. These gentlemen, to my personal knowledge, do not confine themselves to shooting solitary bull bison, which are of no use for breeding purposes and could well be spared, but kill many herd bulls, besides sambhar and spotted deer.

Until lately, though the increasing number of heads shot had given cause for anxiety, the question had not become pressing, owing to the great extent of the valley and the inaccessibility of larger portions of it. Recently, however, the aspect of affairs has been entirely altered by the opening up of the valley and the country round it which has begun. Just beyond its limits three rubber estates have been opened by Europeans and within it Mr. F. W. Fletcher, of Nellakottai, in the Nilgiri-Wynaad, has obtained a prospecting-license to dredge for gold in its streams and has also procured a grant of 4,000 acres of land on the western side of the valley for rubber, from the Nilambur Tirumalpad, which he is opening with much energy with as many as 500 coolies. The game has already, I am told, been scared away from that part of the valley, and when the rubber and gold-mining are further developed, they will no doubt bring in their train a number of European and Eurasian Superintendents and Overseers, who will all want to shoot in the Government forest reserves which lie on the eastern side of the valley. The game there will then have no peace and a repetition of the existing state of affairs round Munnar in Travancore, where the Kannan Devan Produce Company's people are said to have frightened away or killed nearly all the game will probably occur. I propose therefore that in the Nilambur and new Amarampallam reserves, which form one compact block running from the Nilgiri frontier between Makurti Peak and the old Sispara ghaut, westwards almost to the Karkur ghaut, the number of heads of certain animals to be shot by each licensee each year should be strictly limited. These proposals will only apply to a comparatively small portion of the Nilambur valley. Sportsmen will have open to them, as before, the Nedungayam reserve, the leased forests and all the extensive private forests.

The Madras Government, agreeing with the Board of Revenue, have ordered accordingly that the number of animals to be shot by a licensee during each season in the Nilambur and new Amarampallam reserves in the Malabar District should be limited to one bull bison, four sambhur stags and two spotted stags. The proposal to raise the fee for shooting licences in the Malabar District from Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 is also sanctioned.

THE BOLL WORM IN SIND.

The following is a letter from the Director of Agriculture :—"With reference to Government Resolution, dated 8th April 1907, Revenue Department, I have the honour to submit the following Report on the measures adopted to deal with the boll-worm pest in Sind.

In May and June 1907, 100 boxes of boll-worm parasites were received from the Imperial Entomologist and were distributed in the tract growing Egyptian cotton. When the first batch of boxes arrived in the third week of May cotton sowing had not been completed and the early sown cotton was only a few weeks old.

The boll-worm was observed in July among the early planted Sindhi cotton, but not in any quantity. Until the middle of September Egyptian cotton remained fairly free from boll-worm, but Sindhi cotton in parts of Mirpur Khas and Jamesabad had shown a fair number of boll-worms parasitised with parasites other than those introduced by the Imperial Entomologist. By the beginning of October some slight damage had been done by boll-worms, and is stated to have been at least as bad in the vicinity of the parasite boxes as elsewhere. However, when the main body of Egyptian cotton was bolling in the second half of October and the beginning of November a strong north wind kept blowing. In this respect this season differed from the preceding one when the weather was moist and muggy with dense fogs. It was found in the end that hardly any damage had been caused to the Egyptian cotton by boll-worms and little discolouration could be observed in the samples. How far this result is due to the effect of the parasites introduced in the boxes cannot definitely be stated. It was ascertained in August that this parasite was well established on the boll-worms, and later on boll-worms were sent to Mr. Lefroy and are being examined by him with a view to see to what extent the 'Rhogas Lefroyi' is present. Seeing that there were practically no boll-worms this year the 'prima facie' evidence is in favour of the 'Rhogas Lefroyi,' but Mr. Henderson, Second Deputy Director of Agriculture in Sind, is of opinion that the absence of boll-worms was due to climatic conditions.

The experiment will be continued in the next season, but until we can introduce better methods of cultivation the boll-worm is likely to remain a serious pest."

RESOLUTION.—Recorded.

UNDELIVERED TELEGRAM.

The following is the list of messages remaining undelivered during the week ending 17 June 1908:—

From Calcutta to Excelsior Cinematograph, Madras, from Great Road B'B to A Giachetti Watsons Hotel Annex No F, from Hyderabad Dt to Sahukarad Saitwal, from Gogha to Arjoon Ranchod Mirzapongoli, from Harvi (Rst) to Talukya Bombiya near Carnac Bridge Mandvi, from Shivanpur Gwr to Pesolshand Lachmi Naran, from Rewah to Dutchcar, from Kolhapur to Bapusaheb Gaikwar assured Hotel, from Calcutta to Warikar Jessuji Maharajas Building, from Calcutta B Bazar P O to Soopchand Jeevaji Bombay Masjid, from Bassein to Ethal Eesji Pestonji, from Kasara G I P to Balcoram Bpatram Thakore Goods Nimbahadan, from Madhavan to Limy Jam Photo Club Ahmedpur, 1st Marine Lines, from Ambikapur to Jog Mothram Bhaleram doka Gali Station Main.

TERRITORIAL SCHEME.

Military Rocks Ahead.

The 30th of June in this year of grace 1908 will in a very pertinent sense prove the "Ides of March" for Mr. Haldane, for his Territorial Scheme, and for the British people, writes "Field Officer" in the "Pall Mall." By that date the full total of 300,000 men required for the minium, effectiveness of the scheme should be made up. And if not, if only a moiety of these numbers should be forthcoming, then the latest scheme of national defence on voluntary lines will have to be written off as a failure, and it will behove serious men of all parties, outside the Socialistic cult, to devote themselves to the consideration of some form of compulsion.

Although this contingency is not openly voiced and although we hear of an official disposition to accept much lower figures, the prospect of an application of the compulsory principle to the machinery of the Territorial Scheme is finding acceptation with our highest military authorities. For in spite of Mr. Haldane's persistent oratory and appeals to national patriots to sacrifice something in the interests of their country only a third of the required force has been forthcoming up to the present short time from the date for its completion. Why is this! The reply of the genuinely patriotic to Mr. Haldane's exhortations is quite reasonable and to the point.

Said one such to me the other day, "The difficulty in obtaining men to train nowadays is not that there is actually a deficiency of the requisite number of patriotically-inclined men in the country; but you must remember that we are living in days when competition for a bare existence on the part of employers and employed a like is fiercer than it has ever been: and thus, when the instinctively patriotic man is asked to make a sacrifice on behalf of his country, and sees that the country he is called upon to defend is represented, not by old men, weak women and children, as in other lands, but by stalwart shirkers, mostly Radicals and Socialists, supporters of Mr. Haldane's own party, who are competitors with him in his efforts to obtain a livelihood, then is it any wonder that he holds back, refuses his own personal service or tos facilitate that of his employees? For instance, I consider myself a patriot and a lover of my country. But what incentive have I to sacrifice valuable time and—possibly, it may be—risk my life to secure the skin of, say, Mr. Will Thorne and thousands of his kidney, who have openly or tacitly refused to have anything to do with Mr. Haldane's scheme or to prepare in any way for the effective defence of their country by training themselves to efficiency in the field? Personally, I and many others like me would welcome compulsory service as the only means of equalising a burden which is unfairly borne by a small fraction of the national manhood."

It is useless to disregard the fact that with the conscious increase of national danger the above opinions are those of an increasing number of Englishmen who formerly shouldered the duties of home defence. And the consequence is that the Territorial Force is not getting its men, while even of those who have already joined the vast majority have enlisted for one year only. Moreover, while the insignificant amount of work demanded this year as

AN ENLISTMENT BAIT

will afford no assurance of prolonged service under other conditions, the certainty that the great bulk of the old Auxiliary forces, whether they ultimately join or not, will receive no training whatever this year still further most seriously postpones the distant date at which anything like an efficient organization and training for war can be secured.

Think how serious this really is. It is well known that a properly organized modern military force cannot be got into really efficient working order under about ten years. If, therefore, the Territorial Force could be fairly and squarely launched, with both men and money, in this year 1908, it could not in any sense be regarded as fit to oppose an assailant in defence of this country before 1918. Also this calculation has been made on a basis of compulsory service unrestricted training, and consequently the Territorial, with their miserable opportunities to learn the art and cunning of war, would undoubtedly require an even longer period.

Now, it is when we consider the details of our present military position—the failure to obtain men or to provide for any adequate scale of war training, in conjunction with the abolition of our fine old Militia force, so often our military salvation in the past, the serious delay which is occurring in the advance towards anything approaching fighting efficiency, and the even more serious reduction of our magnificent line battalions to provide funds for a substitute with a problematical existence—when, too, we consider the many imminent dangers of our Imperial position, it is impossible to avoid a feeling of profound disquiet. In fact, an easy mind on the subject is only explainable by the densest possible ignorance of our Imperial position and obligations.

A brief summary of the dangers ahead will turn a slight upon the peril of our military procrastination and reveal the fact that a large army ready for war is the most vital condition of our continued Imperial existence. For the day when a small standing army sufficed, backed by half trained auxiliaries dependent on voluntary enlistment, has departed from us for ever with the rise to power of mighty nations with rival ambitions to our own.

We have been authoritatively told that the Navy secures these islands from invasion, and that an army sufficient for the reinforcement of India is all we need. Now, even if we set aside the question of invasion and the defence of India which by itself would entail an enormous military effort on our part, there still remain other regions where large military resources alone can preserve our great and

VITAL INTERESTS

intact. Only by this means can our paramount position in Egypt be secured, and this is already being menaced from within and from without; at any moment a great cataclysm in the Ottoman Empire, threatening the balance of European power, as well as our interests in the Near East and the Euphrates Valley, may demand our intervention; the preservation of Dutch, Belgian, and Danish independence may require from us equally great efforts, which we can only shirk at the price of our present Imperial position and power. In any one of these directions we may have to employ the whole of our military resources. The opposition of 40,000 Boers proved the utter insufficiency of these, and we are at the present moment far worse prepared for war than we were then.

In addition, the present alarming increase of sedition in India, which has already affected the steadiness of two native battalions, should sufficiently warn us, if anything can of another momentous emergency which can only be met by a nation able to draw on large military resources.

It is anything but national madness to rely, as we are doing, on the possibilities of our ententes and alliances lasting for another ten years while our scantily-trained Territorial Army—when it gets its men—is being prepared for war? Let us be glad of our alliance with Japan, whose patriotism we admire in words but not in deeds of our entente with France, of our understanding with Russia. But let us take a balanced view of them. Let us not mistake the temporary for the permanent. Let us ask how long Japan will feel inclined to protect for us what we are unable to protect ourselves. Just so long as she requires the protection of our Fleet and no longer. And if we have no modern army to assist France, how long do we suppose she will be able to resist the rapidly-growing pressure of Germany's military and naval might which constantly being exercised to detach her from us? German ambitions are vast and far-reaching, her preparation is thorough, and her blow, when delivered is heavy. She is preparing for war with us because, as Germans have openly avowed, the existence of the British Empire and its contemplated Imperial Federation presents a complete barrier to German political and commercial evolution.

Therefore, if we are to avoid the fate of France in 1870, if we are two safeguard our Imperial interests wherever they are threatened, we must be up and doing. Alliances never yet saved a State that could not strongly protect itself. In ourselves only can we trust: and if Mr. Haldane, in the face of his serious depletion of our Regular forces and destruction of the Militia, cannot get ample supplies of men for his Territorial cadres, then the Empire must be preserved by compulsion. For as its preservation requires large military resources if we cannot maintain a sufficiently large army in peace, we must at least train enough of our national manhood which will be capable of rapid expansion in time of war. As to its capacity to fulfil this purpose, the voluntary system is now on its last trial in the hands of Mr. Haldane.

JAPAN LOSING THE WORLD'S REGARD.

The sudden rise of Japan seems as if it might cost her all the slights and sufferings which sometimes fall to the lot of the parvenu and the "nouveau-riche." She has learned all the lessons of her later civilization from Europe and America, and, according to the Japanese proverb, "the pupil should not come within four paces of his master's shadow." Yet a writer in the "Hamburger Nachrichten" remarks that Japan not only would invade the area of that shadow, but would take the master's place. This writer says many nice things about Japan. The world sympathized with her in her war with China for the independence of Korea, because she seemed to be the smaller and weaker of the two. When she fought with Russia the Powers looked on with bated breath, and loud expressions of admiration echoed round the globe. Her intellectual progress has been most creditable to her, but she is at present, we are told, suffering from undue elation, from "swelled head," in fact, and the nations are growing tired of what the writer interprets as her greed and her arrogance. Why, he asks, is she increasing her land and sea forces, although her treasury is on the verge of bankruptcy? He pictures the overweening spirit of the Japanese thus:

No sooner had the Japanese retired from the seat of war [with Russia] than the Japanese press assumed a tone which was deeply offensive to other nations. The Japanese people began to believe that they could far excel the warlike valor of every other nation and indulged the hope of casting European culture entirely in the shade. The young people of Japan threw off all restraint and insulted foreigners in the street. During the war the Japanese in San Francisco behaved in such a manner as to embitter the Americans against them. The question of wages, immigration, and the school question increased the disaffection. It actually happened in Tokyo and other towns that school-children and gamins cast in public at foreigners

SCORNFUL GLANCES

which plainly said: 'What are you stupid foreigners, anyway? We Japanese are a very different race. We have conquered China and Russia, the greatest Powers in the world. Nothing is impossible for us to accomplish.'

The Japanese Government is bent on making their land the greatest commercial country in the world and in ruining the trade of other peoples, adds this writer. This is the open avowal of the Japanese press. To quote from this article a further passage:

"When England, immediately after the war, took up Japan, and all the nations showed favour to her, the Japanese press immediately announced bluntly, 'We intend to deal a death blow to English commerce.' It is strange that the hair of Englishmen bristled with estonishment at such an ally, that they were haunted by all sorts of political nightmares and immediately began to hurry on the fortification of Singapore and Hongkong? The English in their newspapers began to complain that trade with Manchuria was being made impossible for them, not to speak of Korea."

"The whole world is becoming alarmed at the prodigious strides Japan is making in the increase of her army and navy, we are told, and this writer avers:

"Japan has adopted the two-years service system in her army and has increased it from thirteen to nineteen divisions. She has enlarged her navy considerably by the prizes she took at Port Arthur and Tsuschima; she has bought new battle-ships from England and built some big ships in her own yards. The tonnage of the Japanese Navy has become so great since 1904 that foreign Powers are asking: 'To what end is Japan making these armaments which it is far beyond her financial strength to maintain? Japan is not threatened on any side. Does this making of new armaments indicate that she has some war of aggression in view?' A poor and industrial country like Japan, only as yet half developed, and only capable of development in a limited degree, should, instead of arming herself so disproportionately rather concentrate her efforts on the peaceful encouragement of agriculture, industry and trade, on improving the condition of her people, on raising the standard of public education. This would be better than letting the army and navy suck the last drop of blood from her population."

No one will lend Japan any more money. They do not like to see this spoilt child spending milliards on national projects that neither yield any return nor pay the interest on the national debt. This writer continues:

"Japan by her reactionary policy has offended all the nations and now has the sympathy of none. The Japanese Government are aware of this. The "Japan Times," a semi-official journal, asks, in a leading article why every one feels annoyed with Japan. "The Japan Advertiser," an American paper, which was once friendly to Japan, at present is her keenest critic and has said to "The Japanese Mail," an organ supported by the Government, that distrust and annoyance are being felt by foreigners, and that Japan must expect to have a very hard time unless she raises herself to a higher standard of patriotism, and we may add, of morals."

Mr. Hamlyn has arrived in Rangoon with an expert engineer from London in connection with the recent formation of the Southern Shan States Syndicate, Limited, which obtained certain concessions spreading over a large tract of country on either side of the Salween River and is about to make a careful survey of the river and the surrounding country with a view to considering the advisability of opening up the Salween for navigation on a large scale and developing the mineral and agricultural resources of the Southern Shan State.

OPINIONS ABOUT PEOPLE

THE PRIMATE'S DESPATCH-BOX.

In an exceedingly interesting account of Lambeth Palace and the daily life of the Primate there in the "Pall Mall Magazine" for May Mr. Harold Spender tells us that Dr. Davidson uses the same despatch-box for his daily engagements as that which Dr. Tait used:—"It is a little old cardboard box, faded with all noble use. You lift a cover, and see all the letters for the week carefully docketed to the dates. When Dr. Davidson left the service of Dr. Tait for the See of Rochester, he took away not only Dr. Tait's daughter, but also this little carboard box. He carried it with him in all his pilgrimage—from Rochester to Windsor, from Windsor to Winchester, and finally from Winchester back to Lambeth Palace." And now it rests precisely where it rested before. There is nothing of which Dr. Davidson is more proud.

MR. JOHN BURNS AND SIR F. BANBURY.

"We never thought we should live to hear Mr. John Burns making it a reproach against a man that he does not motor," writes the "Saturday Review." "Yet in his speech on Tuesday he reproved Sir Frederick Banbury for being 'archaic in his mode of transit.' He had been advising Sir Frederick to motor along the Buckingham Palace Road and look at the west front of the new buildings at Victoria Station. Sir Frederick, it seems, will not motor. There are others who through no fault of their own cannot motor. Mr. Burns really should learn that, despite the blessing showered on the people by a lavish Liberal Government, a few still have to go on Shanks' pony. But he is quite right about Victoria Station and the success of the conference between owners and public authorities in this case. The new west front is the only railway station front in London that is not revoltingly ugly. It has been finely planned and carried out, and we hope that Waterloo when completed will be as good."

"MR. R. J. CAMPBELL."

"Mr. R. J. Campbell, speaking at the City Temple the other day, made use," says the "Academy," of the following words:—'Since the day when I first stood here as your minister I have become the best-hated man in the British pulpit. Now, it is a lamentable thing that Mr. Campbell should make such a foolish mistake as to imagine that he is hated. It is a typical result of the theological fog through which he is groping his way that he should confuse hatred of his doctrines with hatred of himself. Nobody hates 'the New Theology' and all its works more than we do, and yet we can honestly say that never at any time have we been within a thousand miles of hating Mr. Campbell. One only has to look at his face to see that he is a decent, clean, straight man.

"We recognise that Mr. Campbell's errors are entirely due to his present state of 'invincible ignorance.' We have not the least doubt that Mr. Campbell will become a good Catholic before long. (Need we say that the word Catholic we do not necessarily mean Roman Catholic?) It seems to us inevitable in the case of a man of his nature, and he is probably much nearer to it than he imagines. Our advice to Mr. Campbell is to stop preaching for two years, and during that time to read and listen and think, and cultivate intellectual humility. It will be a very difficult thing to do, but it can be done, and he ought to do it. In the meanwhile he may take it from us that nobody of any consequence hates him or wishes him ought but well."

CRYSTALLISATION OF THE ROYAL CASTE.

"If the marriage of the Duke of the Abruzzi to Miss Elkins, of America, really takes place—and it would appear that the King of Italy has given his consent—the event will be one of singular interest," writes the "Guardian." "The elevation of an untitled and, in the German sense, 'unborn' young lady to the steps of a throne has always been a very rare occurrence, and it had begun to be believed that, outside semi-savage Balkan States, such things were no longer possible. James II., it is true, married a commoner, and some of the brothers of George II. contracted unions which produced the Royal Marriage Act. But since the eighteenth century the crystallisation of the Royal caste has made great progress, and reigning families have tended more and more to become close corporations. But if the American girl is to be allowed to enter into competition with Princesses born in the purple the accepted ideas on this subject will be completely overturned. The prospect of the granddaughter of a miner who 'struck it rich' or the daughter of a Wall Street manipulator giving possible heirs to an ancient European throne is dazzling and a little uncanny; but it is conceivable that something of the kind might not be altogether had for the ancient thrones. Kingship is not exempt from the necessity for new blood and new ideas, and it would be a calamity if it became finally impossible for monarchs to come from the people."

THE DUKE OF WEST VIRGINIA.

Some of the American papers are disposed to make fun of the father-in-law to be of the Duke of the Abruzzi. The "Saturday Evening Post" calls him "Il Duca della Virginia Occidentale," and goes on to say:—"What is this news that comes chirping over the cable? What are these words that trickle in from Rome? The King of Italy intends to make Stephen Benton Elkins a duke, or something, in order to equalise matters pending the marriage of Miss Elkins to the Duke of the Abruzzi. Ha; or, as Senator Scott, his colleague, would say: Ha! Ha! Ha! It seems the Duke of the Abruzzi has a look in at the Italian throne. If a large number of coroneted and otherwise uplifted persons should pass away in a group—persons now abiding in Sunny It and having no occupation except to hope those between them and the crown will choke—the Duke might get to be King. Wherefore, it would be exceedingly bad form for the papa-in-law of the prospective King—a long, dim, mimeographed prospect, by the way—to have no titles, and it is the idea of the present King to pin a few decorations on the manly chest of Stephen, to go to the button-box and get a button or two for him in order that there may be no comeback from the other crowned heads of the world if somebody should come around one bright morning tap the Duke of the Abruzzi on the shoulder, and say: 'Hustle down to the palace and get on the job.'"

A GREAT ARTIST.

"When the name of Miss Edyth Walker was announced for the Part of Isolde on Saturday," says the "Times" critic, "some disappointment may have been felt by a section of the subscribers to the special performances under Dr. Richter. But not only is the voice of remarkable sweetness and power of expression, whether anger, love, or rapture has to be portrayed, but the high notes are not forced, and the end of the 'Liebestod' was as beautifully sung as it could be. Here is undoubtedly a great artist, able to impress every hearer by the grandeur of her conceptions and the fine musicianship she shows. She has learnt the art of posing grandly, and, though some of her gestures were on so ample a scale that it seemed as though she could hardly carry them off, yet she preserved her original dignity from beginning to end. Her phrasing of the music was on an equally high level, and with the single exception of Ternina, whose readings of the part she must have studied, one cannot think of any living artist who could have taken the part with greater success. Her appearance, though, perhaps, a secondary matter in comparison with her performance, is all in her favour, and she adds to the statuesque character of her attitudes by appearing with bare feet."

"ONCE MORE AN EGYPTIAN QUESTION."

[AN ARTICLE BY THE EGYPTIAN NATIONAL LEADER.]

In publishing the following article by Mohamed Farid Bey, Leader of the Egyptian Nationalist Party, the "Manchester Guardian" declares that "no one can read it without being convinced that we have once more an Egyptian question on our hands."

"It is not the old Egyptian question," adds the "Guardian," "which was one of high international politics, but a question of domestic reform in Egypt. We are still, so far as we know, without a domestic reform policy in Egypt; the only changes that have yet been publicly proposed by English officials were those of Lord Cromer in his last Report but one, and these were designed, by diminishing foreign influence in Egypt, to strengthen our own. That at any rate, was the view which made them unpopular in Egypt, and if they were intended to conciliate Egyptian national sentiment they completely failed in their intention. We shall have trouble sooner or later unless something more to the purpose takes their place—this may be taken as the cardinal fact in the new Egyptian question."

"GIVE US BACK OUR CONSTITUTION."

What Mohamed Farid Bey writes is this:—

"The National party is a party of calm and order. It pursues the accomplishment of its programme by legal and pacific means. The nation is conscious of a strength which is above all other strength. It proved its power and vitality on the occasion of the funeral of Moustafa Kamel Pasha and the memorial ceremony which took place on March 20. The National party has disciples in the most remote corners of Egypt, and will before long comprise the entire nation. England would perform an act of wisdom by counselling the Khedive to give us back our Constitution and by restoring to Egyptians the posts given without any right to the products of Oxford and of Cambridge. The Egyptian nation is determined to conquer its right to public life, to liberty and science, and will spare no effort in order to succeed.

EVACUATION A CHIEF DEMAND.

"We place the evacuation in the forefront of our demands. As long as Egypt is occupied by England, we hold, the Egyptian can never be master in his own house; and if we had the Parliament which is so much desired, and which the entire nation is unanimous in asking from its Sovereign, its decisions would always be menaced by the veto and supporting army of the representative of the occupying Power, and the nation would be obliged to have recourse to the weapons of revolution in order to enforce the execution of the laws voted by the Parliament. In always demanding evacuation first and foremost the National party seeks to avoid this danger.

"Further, we demand the restoration of the Constitution which the Khedive Tewfik bestowed on us in 1881, and which he took away, on the advice of Lord Dufferin, in 1883, after the revolt of the army. We consider that Egypt is at present much more advanced than she was twenty-six years ago, and that, too, despite the efforts made by Mr. Dunlop, the Minister of Education, and his associates to lower the level of public instruction. In asking for a Constitution, and therefore for a Parliament, Egypt declares her intention of respecting the international treaties, the Mixed Tribunals, whose competence would be extended to criminal matters, the Capitulations, the public debt, and the tribute due to the Sublime Porte. We demand a Parliament in order to put an end to arbitrary rule in Egypt and to extravagance in the finances, badly managed and badly spent. Europe believes that we have the best finance in the world. This is a delusion fostered by Lord Cromer in Europe, which, as long as the coupons of the bonds of the Egyptian Debt are regularly paid, believes that all is for the best in the best possible of worlds, and pays no attention to the way in which the Budget is devoured, to the detriment of the country and for the advantage of contractors and others. What is there illogical or abnormal in that the Egyptians who pay the taxes should control the mode of their expenditure?

A PARLIAMENT DEMANDED.

"I hear it said that the word 'Parliament frightens the Europeans resident in Egypt. What cause have they for fright if we undertake to respect their privileges pending the consent of Europe to abolish them, as has already been done in Bulgaria, not to speak of Japan? What ground or complaint can Europeans discover in the management by Egypt, for the advantage of her children of our own finance, instead of permitting the resources of the country to be recklessly devoured? And why should we be refused that which has been voluntarily accepted in Servia, Greece, and Bulgaria? I think that Egypt is at least equal to these little Balkan States, which the European Powers, and particularly England, protect in the name of Christianity and Western civilization.

"One of the questions nearest to our heart is the question of public instruction. The level of education has sunk considerably, and the number of secondary and superior schools is notoriously insufficient. The Government makes pretence of encouraging primary education by inspiring the notables to erect kuttabs in their villages; but this is also an illusion, for the majority of these kuttabs, which are less than primary schools, already existed and it has been a case of much ado about nothing.

FREE AND COMPULSORY EDUCATION WANTED.

"What Egypt needs is free and compulsory education, one secondary school at least for each province, and a university with several Faculties for the production of men of learning, for the country is becoming poorer and poorer in eminent men Towards the end of last year the Ministry of Public Instruction sent to England a score of young men to be made into primary teachers. This, again, is an attempt to delude public opinion. We want men of learning and professors, and as long as the budget and curriculum of the Ministry of Public Instruction are in the hands of Mr. Dunlop and his assistants we will never attain that end. A Parliamentary regime is essental, for it alone can make the country advance in the path of progress."

A Paris undertaker's workmen had started off on a hearse to fetch a coffin, and had reached the house at which they were to call, when, as they opened the door of the vehicle, a weird sound proceeded from the interior. They stepped back in affright when they beheld a pale face emerging from the recesses of the hearse. The strange apparition assumed all apologetic attitude, the "Telegraph" relates. "I was not aware that I was doing any harm here," the voice said, and presently the speaker alighted, and was revealed to view as a poor old worn-out tramp. He explained that he had begun by hanging on outside to get a bit of a lift, and that he had finally succeeded in penetrating into the recesses of the hearse, and, overcome by fatigue had gone to sleep, to wake up when the vehicle stopped.

AN OBERBURGERMEISTER IN LONDON.

Herr Von Borsch, who is one of a party of German Municipal officials now visiting London, writes on his impressions, in the "Daily Mail."

"My first impression is one of wonder bordering upon amazement and stupor. I am simply overwhelmed!

"Munich, the town of which I am Oberburgermeister, has 560,000 inhabitants. London has 6,000,000 or 7,000,000 inhabitants—I suppose a million more or less does not matter. My impression of London is, therefore, similar to the impression which a Londoner would experience in visiting a town of 80,000,000 inhabitants. London is stupendous, the biggest human ant-heap in the world. I have seen most European capitals except London, but it is easily first, not only in actual size, but also in imposing magnitude.

"YOUR WONDERFUL POLICE."

"The first thing which strikes every foreigner about London is the fact that the police manage to keep order notwithstanding the tremendous traffic. Your "bobbies" are splendid fellows. There is no better policeman in the world, nor one better natured. While order is maintained in the German towns by discipline, by the sense of obedience to the will of the authorities which has been instilled into the German citizens while they were in the Army, order is maintained voluntarily in London. Your 'cabbies' and your carters, your omnibus drivers and your coachmen are sensible, excellent fellows, and they know how to drive. Your parks and your private gardens are marvellous.

"I was immensely struck by your markets, and especially by your Meat Market. It is wonderful how you manage to provide London's immense population daily with fresh meat. I understand that the space covered by your Meat Market is about as large as the space on which the ancient quarter of Munich—the City of Munich, if I may say so—stands.

"Of course, in Munich, as in most German towns, it is easy to maintain order. The streets in many small German towns are as wide as are those of your huge capital. Town-planning has been in evidence in Germany for a long time.

"Town-planning in Munich began almost six hundred years ago in the time of the Emperor Louis the Bavarian. Our first building laws and town-planning laws date from the fifteenth century. It is perhaps easier to lay out towns in Germany because landed property is held in Germany under other conditions than those prevailing in England. The land of our towns is not inalienably in the hands of a few hereditary proprietors. Houses and the land on which they are built go together, and have to be sold together in Germany. Every house proprietor is his own landlord. His house is his for ever. Hence he takes good care of it, is proud of it, and tries to make it as beautful as possible. Your houses are too simple, too utilitarian, for our taste as regards their outside. In Munich houses must not be higher than seventy feet; in Frankfort they must not be higher than sixty-five feet, and no more than four stories may be built. So our rooms are loftier than yours.

RICH AND POOR.

"In England the contrast between rich and poor seems to be greater than in Germany. It is a question whether you have such a large and comparatively opulent middle class as we have. We have gone through hard times in Germany. Perhaps no other nation would have survived an ordeal such as the Thirty Years' War. You English have not seen a war in your country during 160 years. In that you have had a tremendous advantage over us, but we are forgoing ahead. My impressions of London have been of the most favourable kind. The English people I have met have been the nicest, kindest, and most amiable men I have ever come across."

M. COQUELIN AND ENGLISH ACTORS.

"Personally, I must own that I find the British an altogether delightful people to play to. I entirely enjoy acting before them; it gives me nothing but pleasure, nothing but satisfaction, to find myself on the London boards," writes the famous French actor Coquelin, in "Cassell's Magazine."

"In England men and women go to the theatre with open minds. They buy their stall tickets or take their places in the patient queue at the pit door, simply because they seek for instruction or amusement. Each individual does not consider himself or herself a critic. Each person does not say within his or her heart:

"'Ha! I must see what is wrong with this follow's acting.'

THE BRITISH PLAYGOER.

"On the contrary, the average Britisher goes to find out and to applaud what is right. And they have their reward. It is seldom that their country has lost a genius from neglect or want of recognition. The new actor—indeed, the budding genius of every kind—is sure to meet with sympathy and support. Failure on the first appearance does not mean failure on the second. More than this, five or even six failures do not hinder the seventh attempt being crowned with success. In England an actor may be made, but cannot be marred in one day. The English are generous; they give 'the failure' many chances. If the unlucky artist avails himself of these chances, and ultimately succeeds, his hold on the public affection is firmly established, for the great, free hearts of the English people adore courage even more than talent.

"Once an artist is recognised, and finds his rightful place in the world of art, nothing can detract from his fame. Evil tongues, want of social position, bribery, petty envy, can do him no injury. Truth, sincerity, simplicity, must win the day for an artist in England, not bribery, influence, or position. The personal character of an artist, his personal life, may interest the British public, but his private affairs do not in any way affect that other and larger life on the stage to the perfection of which his talents are directed.

FAIR PLAY OF THE BRITISH PRESS.

"It is impossible in England for the actor to become successful through the worship of false ideals of art. Truth lies at the root of the great majority of English souls. Fair play is the jewel of the British Press. In fact, our neighbours like, and insist on having, the genuine thing, whether in art or in merchandise. Nowhere else in the world are the true artist and true art more appreciated than in England. Society opens its doors to all who honestly use their talents, whether it be in acting, painting, music, or authorship.

"The higher a man rises in the world of art—by his own ability—the more he is respected by the English people. Let them—the English people—be proud that they still respect themselves, their religion, their women, their great soldiers and statesmen, their men of genius, be these men of genius, high-born or low, be they painters, authors, or only these interpreters of the author—the actors."

The United Provinces Government propose to carry out certain experiments at Cawnpore, with the co-operation of the Upper India Chamber of Commerce, to ascertain the commercial possibilities of establishing a cottonseed oil industry in the Provinces. It is probable that Government will contribute a grant for the importation by the Chamber of the necessary plant and machinery for the trials.

AN ORCHARDSON TRIUMPH.

"Sir William Quiller Orchardson quietly visited Christie's the other day and took a look at the picture, 'Hard Hit' (in the Humphrey Roberts collection), which helped to make him famous thirty years ago," writes the "Telegraph" (May 22). "During the past decade the pitiless market has put Middle Victorian fame and popularity into a very hot crucible, and little has remained. the other day the veteran artist passed through the ordeal with honour, and he must be feeling proud of having overcome the severity of the test, the result of which was to cause the firm of Messrs. Scott, Fowles, and Co., of New York, to wrest the prize from Messrs. Agnew at 3,350 guineas.

"Without disparaging the combative spirit displayed by Mr. Morland Agnew, one may be pardoned for imagining that if that Hotspur of auction, Mr. Lockett Agnew, could have been present (many will sympathise with him in his illness), America would have had to put up an even better fight against England. Still, in these days of stern censorship of British art, it must be accounted a great achievement for a living artist's work to be acclaimed in the public market as worthy of such a bid.

GREAT MOMENTS FOR PAINTERS.

"In the past, news of battle from Christie's has been of great cheer to some well-known painters, and the instances may be recalled. In quoting them one finds it unnecessary to ask what would have been the verdicts other day if the works to be mentioned had appeared along with the Orchardson. The reader can supply his own comments. In 1875 Mr. W. P. Frith's 'Before Dinner at Boswell's Lodgings' brought 4,350 guineas. Edwin Long was alive in 1882 to hear the tidings that his 'Babylonian Marriage Market' had realised the stupendous sum of 6,300 guineas.

"Five years later Millais found that his 'Over the Hills and Far away' was worth 5,000 guineas in the market. In 1893 Leighton's 'Daphnephoria' as applauded as it rose to 3,750 guineas. Shortly before his death Burne-Jones was comforted to know that on May 21st, 1898, his 'Mirror of Venus' was appreciated to the extent of 5,450 guineas and in the Gambart sale, 1903, Sir L. Alma Tadema's 'Dedication to Bacchus' went as far as 5,600 guineas at the bidding of Mr. Lockett Agnew. All these sums, it will be observed, are greater than the Orchardson amount, but yesterday's test was severer than any previous ordeal. Orchardsons do not often appear at auction, the more noteworthy records being the 'Story of a life,' 1895. 710 guinias, and 'Hamlet and Ophelia,' 1899, 600 guineas.

THE SUBJECT OF "HARD HIT"

"Everybody remembers the subject of 'Hart Hit'—the plucked pigeon retiring from the gambling saloon with all the pride of breed that accompanied the eighteenth-century rake when he knew that he had encumbered his estates for another century. When the work was exhibited—and for years afterwards—guessing competitions were started as to the number of the packs of cards which strew the floor of the spacious rooms. We caught a few agonised arithmeticians at the game on the view-days. It is more pleasing to hail the work as a fine achievement in technique—tecnique which a distinguished French critic has likened to the colour harmonies on the reverse of some noble piece of tapestry. We see these golden threads in the Chantrey Orchardson 'Napoleon on the Bellerophon,' purchased in 1880 for £2,000.

"The late Mr. Roberts had a somewhat arbitrary taste in old landscape, and save for a few Constables, he did not collect the best examples of early British landscape art. The market put its seal on his selection of one of the versions of Constable's 'Opening of Waterloo Bridge by George IV,' and Mr. Reid, of Glasgow, had to give 1,100 guineas for this. Mr. Kenneth Clark, too, bid up to 530 guineas for the painter's 'Brighton Beach,' and a 'View of a Farm' realised 320 guineas."

THE SPEED OF MOTOR-CAR ENGINES.

In the early days of the motor movement the large cars were, says "Engineering," built with engines differing little from the stationary gas-engine, but lighter. These engines ran at about 700 revolutions per minute, and gave their maximum power at this. Any attempt to materially increase the speed resulted in such an increase in internal friction that the brake horse-power decreased. The weight of a piston about 4 in. in diameter was from 7lb. to 10lb. On the other hand, De Dion, in building motor-tricycles, had to reduce the weight of his engines to a minimum, and to do so ran them over 2,000 revolutions. He soon found that to make this a success the lightest possible moving parts must be employed. In these the weight of a 4-in. piston was reduced to 3 1/2lb., including the rings, gudgeon-pin, and half the connecting-rod. These engines ran at surprising speeds. The ordinary running speed of the 6 1/2 and 8 horse-power engines is well over 1,500 revolutions per minute, and they will run, if necessary considerably more than this. For periods of several hours there is, continues "Engineering," no difficulty in running at over 2,000 revolutions, and temporarily such engines are often run at 2,500. This corresponds to a piston speed of 1,800 ft. per minute, which is remarkable when one thinks that the engines are placed in the hands of people quite unskilled in machinery. In fact, the engines will run quite well at much higher speeds than are desirable on account of the noise and difficulties with the gearing of the car; and it is these points, and not the wear of the engines, which is causing larger slower-running engines to be used. In practice it is found that, in spite of the speed at which they run, these engines give very little trouble, and are very cheap to keep up, a few bushes at the end of 10,000 or 15,000 miles running being all that is required; in fact, the older slow-speed engines, with their heavy moving parts, wore their brasses just as much at speeds of from 700 to 1,000 revolutions as the De Dions did at 1,500 or more, though giving little more than half the power for the same sized cylinder. Other makers have since followed De Dion's lead, and now practically all petrol-engines have light moving parts, and will consequently run at high speeds if desired; and it is this, more than anything which has increased the speed of cars and the flexibility of the engines.

An unwonted ceremony has been enacted in Monreale Cathedral. In the presence of Cardinal Lualdi, Archbishop of Palermo, and various ecclesiastical dignitaries, Carabinieri, the "Chronicle" says, raided the canons' choir and seized from beneath the stalls a large quantity of stamped paper, bonds, and bills of exchange for considerable amounts, being part of the booty of recent Camorrist depredations at local registry offices.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says:—"It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet, Bath and Nursery and leaves the Skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately perfumed. Chemists, Grocers, etc. sell it.

MR KIPLING AND THE KINGDOM OF LETTERS.

The Power of the Naked Phrase.

Mr. Rudyard Kipling gave a charming address on the Literary Art at the anniversary of the Royal Literary Fund. He proposed "Prosperity to the Royal Literary Fund," and said:—

"I am greatly honoured by being allowed to propose this toast—in other words, to appeal to you on behalf of certain men and women of letters who stand in need of your assistance. And since one speaks of the workmen, one may also be allowed to speak a little of the craft to which they have given or are giving their lives. I shall be specially careful to guard against making extravagant claims for either. If you go no further back than the Book of Job you will find that letters, like the art of printing, were born perfect. Some professions, Law and Medicine, for example, are still in a state of evolution, inasmuch as no expert in them seems to be quite sure that he can win a case or cure a cold.

DISABILITIES OF THE LITERARY CALLING.

"On the other hand, the calling of letters carries with it the disabilities from which these professions are exempt. When an eminent lawyer of physician is once dead, he is always dead. His ghost does not continue to practise in the Law Courts or the operating theatre. Now it cannot have escaped your attention that a writer often does not begin to live till he has been dead for some time. In certain notorious cases the longer he has been dead the more alive he is, and the more acute is his competition against the living. I do not ask you to imagine the feelings of a barrister exposed to the competition of all the dead Lord Chancellors that ever sat on the Woolsack, each delivering judgments on any conceivable case at 6d. per judgment, paper-bound. I only ask you to allow that what lawyers call the Dead Hand—in this case with a pen in it—lies heavy on the calling of letters. In other callings of life there exists a convention that what a man has made shall be his own and his children's after him. With regard to letters, the world decides that after a very short time all that a writer may have created shall be taken from him and shall become the property of any body and everybody except the original maker.

"This may be right. It may be more important that men should be helped to think than they would be helped to live. But those on whom this righteousness is executed find it difficult to establish a family on letters. Sometimes they find it difficult to feed one. That letters should be exempted from the law of continuous ownership seems to constitute another handicap on the calling. Most men are bound by oath, or organisation, or their national instinct not to work for nothing. When his demon urges a man of letters to work he may do so without any regard to wages or the sentiments of his fellow-workers. This may be incontinence or inspiration. Whichever it is we must face the fact and its consequences, that at any moment a man of letters may choose to pay not only with his skin but in cash and credit for leave to do his work—to say the thing he desires to say. This is perhaps not fair to himself or his fellows, but it is a law of his being, and as such constitutes yet another handicap.

A LEGEND IN PHILISTIA.

"There is a legend in Philistia—a pharisaical legend—that those who follow letters are disorderly minded, unstable of habit, and so peculiarly open to misfortune. Now since the Pharisees originate very little that has not been put into their minds by the Scribes, it is possible that men of letters writing about men of letters have themselves to thank in some measure for this unkind judgment. Every man in trouble naturally cries that there is no sorrow like his sorrow, but not all men, not all men's friends, nor all men's enemies can draw the world's attention to that complaint. Writers have been their own interpreters in this respect—not always to their own advantage. It does not square with experience that any class of men has pre-eminence over any other class in the zeal and perseverance with which its members go about to compass their own ruin. Is it not more reasonable to hold that the triple handicap I have mentioned and not so much individual folly is responsible for the high percentage of casualties among men of letters?

"Men perpetually measured against the great works of the past; men debarred by law from full possession of their own works in the present; men driven from within to work whether their world desires them to work or not; such men must always enjoy the privilege accorded to minorities. They must suffer. Much of this suffering is inevitable, but some of it the fund, by your good help, can reach and alleviate as few other institutions can. It has had over a century's experience of all the chances and misfortunes that can overtake men and women. Its work is done, we would desire it to be done in our own case, with silence and discretion, and for that very reason it is difficult, as the report says, to bring home the value of the work to the public. Perhaps this is not the only case where the public is difficult to persuade. Few people seriously believe that the public success or failure of any work has necessarily any bearing upon its real value. If it had the public would be as gods, knowing good and evil. It is difficult to find a true test, but suppose that men and women at large could be compelled to remember and realise to themselves, and to say honestly what writers of their time had most directly influenced their inner lives, the answers might be unflattering to such of us as think that we make or shape thought. We should come across a thousand instances of good work—faithful, loving, and inspired work, already forgotten, and always unacknowledged except by the very few it was destined to reach.

PUBLIC SUCCESS AND REAL VALUE.

"We might also discover cases where the blessed canons of art would seem to have recoiled up

WILL CHRISTIANITY BE THE RELIGION OF INDIA?

How History Repeats Itself.

"The friends of Christian progress and of moral reform are laid under a great debt of obligation to the "Contemporary Review" for the prominence which it gives to such interests," says the "Methodist Times." "No other of the monthly reviews approaches it in this respect.

"The May number of the review contains a most illuminating article on 'Christianity in India,' contributed by Mr. J. N. Farquhar, whose ability and missionary experience in India enable him to speak with fulness of information and with authority.

"Such an article as Mr. Farquhar's brings home to us not merely the immense practical importance but also the unrivalled intellectual interest of what is going on in India. It presents to us the prospect of a great historic movement in which spiritual, moral, and social forces will co-operate. Such a movement will give a living demonstration of the potency of the Christian spirit far more valuable than whole reams of formal Christian evidences. And this not because the two are independent of one another, but because the progress of Christian life is a continuous revelation of the validity and power of the spiritual truth which is immanent in it. From this point of view nothing has taken place to rival the present movement in India since the early triumphs of Christianity in the Roman Empire.

"Mr. Farquhar sets himself to answer the question, 'Is Christianity destined to become the Religion of India?' He admits the slowness of its advance, when it is remembered that there has been a Christian commnnity in South India since the third century, that since the sixteenth century there has been a vigorous Roman Catholic propaganda, and that for the last two centuries there have been Protestant missions. In a careful survey of the history he shows how strong has been the resistance of outside influences by means of strict adherence to ancestral custom, and how such custom has dominated and explains the principles of religious philosophy in India. He shows, however, that the outstanding fact in recent Indian history 'is the intellectual and moral upheaval which has produced the modern educated Hindu.'

"He enumerates the following as its most outstanding features: Desire for reform, educational enthusiasm, passion for freedom, demand for equality, a new attitude to women and a new humanitarian creed. As to all this, he sums up by saying that 'the protective armour of Hinduism has been pierced.' The ideal of progress, as he points out, strikes at the very heart of Hinduism, whether as a religion, a philosophy, or a social order. It is needless to show how powerfully Christian influences, direct or indirect, have operated to inspire every one of these new enthusiasms.

THE REVIVAL OF HINDUISM.

"One of the most striking results of this revolution has been a religious revival and reformation in Hinduism itself. There have been various movements for purifying Hinduism and making it more effective from the religious and moral standpoint. Despite the determined opposition of Hindu reformers to Christianity, what Mr. Farquhar justly terms the 'simulation' of Christianity on a large scale has accompanied the movement. For example, the prayer with which the last Indian National Conference was oppened in Calcutta opens with an invocation of 'the most gracious God and Father, by Whose Divine Providence mankind is ruled and all things are made to work out His good ends.' It contains a petition that 'the guidance of Thy Holy Spirit' may be given to the President and to all speakers, 'so that nothing may be said or done here that is not in accordance with Thy holy will.' It closes with the prayer:—

'"O merciful God, we seek Thy guidance and help in checking and uprooting all the evils which hinder our progress and improvement as a people. Enable us to make ourselves worthy in every respect for the privileges of self-government and participation in the administration of the country which we seek and claim. Pardon our many shortcomings, strengthen our infirmities, bless our labours and bestow on us such a measure of success as Thou thinkest fit. Grant us the spirit of self-effacement and self-sacrifice, and accept our humble services to the glory of Thy Holy Name and the good of our beloved motherland. Amen.'

"It is obvious that such a prayer can by no possiblity be based upon Hinduism, but is appropriated from Christianity. These changes are due, in Mr. Farquhar's judgment, to the following causes in the following order: English education, Christian teaching, Christian philanthropy, and the action of the Government.

"Meanwhile the increase of professed Christians in India in the last half-century has been enormous. This has been specially the case in regard to Protestant missions. While Roman Catholics have increased during that period by 111·5 per cent. Protestants have increased by 857·2 per cent. There were in 1901 1,550,614 Roman Catholic Christians in India, and 871,991 Protestants. If the present relative rate of increase be maintained, before long the number of Protestants will exceed that of Roman Catholics. Further, it is the progressive spirit of protestantism and not the conservatism of Roman Catholicism which has inspired the revolution in Indian thought and ideals which we have described.

"Despite the great differences between the Roman and the Indian Empires, it is impossible not to be struck with the resemblance between what is taking place at the present day and what took place in the early centuries of our era. The revival and purification of Hinduism is as steiking a testimony to the growing power and the eventual victory of Christianity in India as were the Neo-Platonic movement and the eclectic revival of paganism to which the Emperor Julian lent his support.

"In the early centuries the only chance for heathenism was to rival Christianity. It could only succeed in this so far as it borrowed Christian ideals and imbibed the Christian spirit. Because it failed to do this completely it passed away before the advance of Christianity. Yet the Christianity to which it eventually surrendered was a Christianity debased by Pagan admixtures. The reason why Christianity failed in the hour of its triumph was that the evangelistic inspiration passed away from it and that it became entangled with State patronage and policy. History repeats itself. The recent religious and social development in India foretells the victory of the Faith. It remains for Protestant Christianity to redouble its exertions in order to hasten the process, and so to maintain its evangelistic spirit that the subsequent course of Indian Christianity may be saved from the corruptions which marred the early Christian centuries."

THE Bishop of Norwich, delivering a visitation address at Ipswich, said the popularity of the clergy with the ladies was a not infrequent subject for raillery, perhaps for sarcasm, among the laity. It was sad to think of any priest laying himself open to the condemnatory reproach of being a clerical flirt. It warned those who were older of the danger of allowing themselves to be flattered by a little coterie of admirers.

BY THE WAY.

THE MILLIONAIRE ROUTE TO EUROPE.

Mr. Morrell, whose airship met with disaster the other day, was projecting a daily airship service from New York to California for mails and passengers, and was confident of his ability in the near future to undertake trips across the Atlantic at £170 per head! This seems a big figure, especially when we remember that Mr. F. Hedges Butler, who is an authority on the matter, has predicted that in less than ten years anyone who cares to can have his own aeroplane for £100; and it exceeds at least six times the cost of ballooning carefully calculated by MM. Leblanc and Mix on the basis of their aerial trip from Paris to the Baltic last year, which worked out at twenty-five centimes per kilometre, or about twopence per mile per head.

THE LATE TOM MORRIS.

One of the late Tom Morris's dicta had reference to Sunday golf. "If you two gentlemen diana need a rest on the Sabbath," he said once to two Englishmen, "the links does." When Mr. Carnegie was in St. Andrews six years ago, receiving the freedom of the city, he had a long chat with the veteran closing the conversation by handing him his card, on which he wrote, "Tom Morris, King of Golfdom, your loyal subject, A. C." Fervently patriotic, "Old Tom" was always to the fore in national celebrations. Dr. Talloch mentions that he helped to carry the Royal and Ancient's famous silver clubs and balls in the Coronation procession through the streets of St. Audrews; while the day after Lord Roberts entered Pretoria, an event synchronising with the start of the Open Championship, Tom Morris was down at the first tee sporting a red, white, and blue rosette.

CAPTURE OF A GOLDEN EAGLE.

The other afternoon a full-grown golden eagle was captured in Ross-shire under peculiar circumstances. Three surfacemen were employed at a section of a new portion of the Highland line when they were attracted by the appearance of an eagle in a field three miles from Ardgay. On being approached the bird offered a fierce resistance with beack and talons. The men threw their jackets over it, one holding its head enveloped in the jacket while the others tied its legs. The bird was secured alive without much injury. It measures 7ft. 1in. from tip to tip of wings. Eagles, it is said, cannot rise from the ground owing to their immense spread of wings and comparatively short legs. They require pinnacles, boulders, or steep precipices ere they can soar.

THE HAWAIIAN ISLAND AND TOURISTS.

The local British Consul, in his latest Report to the Fereign Office, points out that for the travelling public in need of rest on relaxation Honolulu offers ideal attractions. Its equable climate, its sea-bathing, its glorious flowers and vegetation, combined with the excellence of its hotel accommodation, should render it a favoured resort of those who have no dread of a sea voyage. The steamers of the Interisland Company provide facilities for visiting the other islands of the group, in which tourists will find objects of interest ranging from an active volcano to the simple monument erected to the memory of Captain Cook the pioneer of European civilisation amongst the Hawaiian islanders.

A POPULAR DELUSION.

It is still asserted in schoolbooks that cherries were introduced to England by the "fruiterer" or greengrocer of Henry VIII.; also that they were not common for a hundred years after that time. This, according to a writer in the "Cornhill," is an error. Mr. Thomas Wright found the name in every one of the Anglo-Saxon vocabularies which he edited. So common were they, and so highly esteemed, that the time for gathering them became a recognised festival—"Cherry fair" or "feast." And this grew into a proverbial expression for fleeting jdys. Gower says the Friars taught that "life is but a cherye-fayre," and Hope "endureth but a throwe, right as it were a cherye-feste." There is more than one record of the purchase of trees for the King's garden at Westminster, centuries before Henry VIII. was born. But Pliny contradicted the fable, as if in prophetic mood. After telling that Lucullus first brought cherries to Rome (from Pontus, in 680 A. U. C.), he adds that in the course of a hundred and twenty years they have spread widely, "even passing over sea to Britain."

FISHING ON HORSEBACK.

On the Californian coast, a writer in "Fry's Magazine" for June tells us, they fish on horseback. After a big blow enormous numbers of squid are sometimes seen washing about among the pounding breakers. When such news comes to the town every man or boy who can beg or borrow a horse goes galloping down to the beach, armed with a six-foot bamboo, at the end of which is a strong steel hook. They dash into the surf, and driving the sharp steel into the squirming, jelly-like creatures haul them ashore one by one, and leave them lying high and dry upon the beach, pumping ink and water, and with their long, sucker-rimmed arms coiling about like snakes. These squid sell for a couple of shillings apiece. Their flesh is good for bait; the pen, a long, opal-tinted bone which extends from the tip of the tail to the neck of the animal, forms the cuttle-fish bone of commerce, and the eyes, which when dried look like large dull pearls, find a ready sale among curio-dealers.

A NEGLECTED MARKET.

His Majesty's Consul, in his latest Report on the trade of Adrianople, says: The most important obstacle to the extension of British trade is the almost entire absence of British commercial travellers. Representatives of firms from the countries mentioned (Italy, Austria-Hungary, and Germany) are constantly to be met with in the vilayet. Their attentions are not confined to Adrianople alone, their sphere of operations including several of the minor towns. Inquiry amongst merchants reveals a complete absence of first-hand knowledge of many kinds of British goods, whilst those of other countries are being constantly brought to their notice. It is a matter for regret that British houses are practically unrepresented in the Adrianople market with a few notable exceptions. The superiority of British goods, the Consul adds is fully recognised there, and the appointment of local agents, coupled with the offer of easier terms of payment than those at present obtaining, might, he thinks, result in a considerable increase of British trade.

A TAX ON ROOKS.

"Gamekeeper," in the "Countryside," alludes to the predatory habits of rooks, and suggest a tax: There is no season of the year when rooks will not rob the farmer in preference to seeking an "honest" livelihood. One can forgive them for pulling the roof off a corn-rick during a spell of hard weather, but that is no reason why they should turn the law of necessity into the rule of inclination. Rooks also play havoc with the labourer's precious potatoes in the allotments; while in the potato-growing districts they do tremendous damage to the crop. The main cause of the rook pest is that there are far too many owners of rookeries who are either indifferent, or who will not have a rook destroyed. This state of things would be all very well if such people could—and would, if they could—keep the birds on their own ground. The time is, I think, not far off when indifferent or unwilling owners of rookeries will be compelled by law to allow proper reduction of their rooks or to pay a tax. A tax of a pound a nest has been suggested, but this amount, "Gamekeeper" thinks, errs rather on the side of moderation.

THE LADIES' CORNER

FASHION AT THE SHAFTESBURY.

The all too brief season of Madame Jeanne Bartet's appearance at the Shaftesbury Theatre is of exceptional interest in a score of ways writes Clare North in a Contemporary and to the chronicler of fashion no less than to the connoisseur of dramatic art does it convey a conviction that the highest has been achieved. The distinguished actress long ago established her claim to be considered one of the best-dressed women in Paris (which means the world), and when she appeared on the stage on the opening night of "La Loi de L'Homme," before an audience little less brilliant than Covent Garden holds on gala occasions a murmur of admiration ran round the house. Was it possible that this supremely elegant, supple golden-haired woman confessed to a birthday well over half a century ago? Only when the golden-haired Queen, in pearls and pale brocade and with glittering wings adoring her coiffure came a little later did one remember that in our midst, too, are women whom age cannot wither. By request of the King and Queen, who arrived late, "Le Caprice" was played first, and Madame Bartet, as the kind-hearted friend of the neglected young wife, wore a ball-gown of thick, soft white satin fashioned with exquisite simplicity. Save at the back, where a modified Watteau pleat gave the essential Empire effect, there was not a fold or drapery to mar its perfection of plainness. The new hipless aspect was conveyed, but without the remotest suggestion of exaggeration, and the skirt depended for elaboration on two broad bands—one of thick white lace, the other of traingular pieces of silversequin work fitted into similar pieces of aluminium sequins—running down each side from underarm to hem. The corsage was finished off with lace touched with silver, the little lace sleeves arranged in kimano fashion. In this piece Madame Flore Mignot wore a quite unpretending brown and cream checked voile day dress.

THE USE OF DRAPERY.

In the first act of M. Paul Hervieu's comedy Madame Bartet sorrowed in an evening dress of Nattier-blue mousseline over white, the skirt trimmed with wide insertions of lace to match. From the square cut and modest decolletage fell a drapery of the mousseline heavy with raised embroidery, and this which formed a deep berthe in front of the bodice, fell away under each arm in a single tapering wing to the foot of the skirt. A short thick fringe of bright silver enriched the drapery all round and ended at each side in a silver tassel. In the second and third acts Madame Bartet wore a dress of biscuit lawn under a polonaise of bold patterned biscuit lace deeply fringed all round. This polonaise was short at the back and finished at the high waistline with brown tassels, while the foundation was of the palest possible pink. Tucked net formed the yoke, and the little sleeves with their plain cuffs came just below the elbows. For a time a large hat laden with palo pink roses and foliage was donned. Madame Arlette, a dark-eyed, piquant-looking lady, the friend of the distressed Loure, Comtesse de Raguais, wore in the latter part of the play an opaque white muslin dress thickly powdered with spots, the sort of muslin one sees draping the windows of country cottages. Earlier she had a very distinguished calling dress of mole-brown satin of the softest and glossiest kind, the bodice made with a small yoke of tucked net and having the upper part of the corsage embroidered in shades of light brown. A chou of deep emerald green satin at the left side of the corsage gave the one hint of colour. The skirt was cut into graceful vandykes at the hem, and a deep stole of chinchilla and a brown hat with chinchilla grey feathers worn. Madame Mignot, the ingenue, wore a pale blue linen dress made with a corselet waist and the little bolero coat had flame-coloured velvet under thick white "applique" to form a tiny roll collar finished with a flowing tie of black and white striped silk.

JAPAN AND KOREA.

An Unpopular Trade Proposal.

"It is interesting to note that the introduction into the Diet of the Government Bill for the establishment of the Oriental Colonization Company for the development of Korea has elicited a chorus of condemnation from the vernacular Press," wrote the "Japan Chronicle" recently.

"The whole scheme outlined by the Bill is open to the gravest objections—that is, if it is really desired that Korea should be treated as an equel State and not as a subject province. It should really be entitled a Bill for the Exploitation of Korea by Japanese, for it will be observed that, while the operations of the company will lie entirely in the peninsular, it is provided that the president must be a Japanese, and though one of the two vice-presidents is to be a Korean, at least two-thirds of the directors and auditors must be chosen from among the Japanese shareholders. Nor will the fact that one of the vice-presidents and one third of the officers are Korean be any real safeguard of Korean interests.

"True, it is provided that just as the appointment of Japanese officials must be approved by the Japanese Government, so the Korean officials must have the approval of the Korean Government; but it is scarcely necessary to point out that in the present circumstances this is merely a distinction without a difference. All the officials will virtually be subject to the approval of Tokyo. The Oriental Colonisation Company will be a Japanese company, financed by Japan officered by Japanese controlled by the Japanese Government, and necessarily governed wholly by Japanese interests. Its objects are stated to be the purchase, sale, leasing, farming and colonisation of land, the supply of seed and disposal of produce, the engagement of colonists and farmers, and the construction, purchase, sale, or leasing of houses for their accommodation.

"In short, the new company is to apply to Korea the principles under which the South African Chartered Company is now developing territory which a few years ago was ranged by more or less savage tribes. But it is evident that the conditions in Korea are wholly different from those in Africa. The Government delegate, in speaking before the Committee, said that the object was to found a company on the lines of the old East India Company of England. Through the East India Company England became the ruler of India, and there can be no question that the object of the support rendered the Oriental Colonisation Company by the Government is to strengthen the Japanese control over Korea.

"We fear the actual result will be to increase rather than allay the friction between the two peoples. As by the constitution of the Company the Japanese are to have the controlling voice, the Koreans will certainly regard the project as one for the exploitation of Korea in the interests of Japan. Now, the Korean strongly attached to his land—it is the thing which to him is as important as life itself—and when he finds the land passing from his hand to those of the alien he will most bitterly resent the process. We can only express regret that this scheme for the exploitation of Korea should have gone beyond its originators, for there can be little doubt that the project has within it the germs of endless trouble for Japan."

MEN AND MATTER.

THE RETORT COURTEOUS.

SIR Gerard Lowther, the newly-appointed British Ambassador at Constantinople, has been in diplomatic service at Washington, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Paris, Tangier, and elsewhere for twenty-nine years, and is one of the most promising of our diplomats. His ambassadorial manner is above reproach. At a dinner party at the British Legation at Tangier a few days after the capture of Kaid Maclean by the turbaned hero, Raisuli, one of the ambassador's guests, a well-known French Society dame, anxious to learn what England's move would be, called across to him during the repast, "What are you waiting for, Sir Gerard?" "A lamb cutlet, madame," was the quick response.

A BRILLIANT HOSTESS.

Lady Lowther, who married Sir Gerard in 1905 was Miss Alice Blight, of Philadelphia, grand daughter of Richard Greenough, the famous sculptor. Her unaffected charm and amiability, no less than her husband's courtliness, have made the British Legation at Tangier a centre of social gaiety, and have attracted thither the envoys of other nations as well as the leading Moroccan officials. Her ladyship carries with her to the Turkish court a reputation as a hostess which will prove a valuable acquisition to Constantinople society.

FRANCOIS COPPEE.

By the death of Francois Coppee, France is bereft of a great poet and man of letters, and the poor of Paris lose a kindly and generous benefactor. Born in 1842, Francois Edouard Joachim Coppee (to give him his full name) is perhaps best known in this country by the spirited prodnction of "Pour la Couronne" which Mr. John Davidson translated for Mr. Forbes Robertson, at the Lyceum Theatre in 1896. M. Coppee was the poet and novelist of the humbler classes in Paris, and when he had any money to give he was their benefactor besides. Many a struggling poet has cause to be grateful to Coppee's memory, not only for kindly words of criticism and encouragement, but also for the more substantial help which an empty pocket most appreciates.

HIS FIRST SUCCESS.

COPPEE'S first great success was won as far back as 1869 when "Le Passant," performed at the Odeon by Agar and Sarah Bernhardt, took Paris by storm. The song to Spring in "Le Passant," which was at one time on every lip, is still sung in Paris. Here is a verse in evidence of its captivating charm:

Mignonne, voici l'avril,
Le printemps revient d'exil.
Tous les nids sont en querelle.
L'air est pur, le ciel leger,
Et partout l'on voit neiger
Des plumes de tourterelle,

HIS MEETING WITH DUMAS.

Coppee was one of the most timid and retiring of men in spite of his great success as a poet, a novelist, and a dramatist. At his first meeting with Alexandre Dumas, he was overcome with embarrassment lest he should fail to pay the great romancer sufficient respect. While he was racking his brain for a compliment, Dumas suddenly caught the young man's head between his big brown hands and kissed him on both cheeks, saying in his stentorian voice, "Tutoie-moi, man of talent!" Coppee drew back modestly and said, "I dare not, man of genius." From that moment the two were firm friends.

COOL REQUESTS.

Mr. George Whiteley, Chief Whip of the Liberty party, is to retire shortly from the House of Commons, and as he will cease to represent the Pudsey division prior to the date of the King's official birthday, there is more than a suspicion that he will thereafter be found in "another place." Unfortunately, Mr. Whiteley has not been able to please everybody in the task which he is relinquishing. For instance, at the commencement of the present Session one of his colleagues on the green benches sent him a note which read as follows: "Dear Whiteley,—Please try and reserve for me, throughout the Session, a seat in third row as near as possible to the Speaker's chair." Another member wrote saying that he had recently become a man of considerable wealth, and his wife had said that he ought to attend a levee. "Can you," he asked, "give me the name of a ti-top tailor where I can get a suit made with plenty of gold braid on it?"

THE LATE C.-B'S SEAT.

Mr. A. Ponsonby, the new M.P. for Stirling Burghs, is a son of the late General Sir H. Ponsonby who was for many years secretary to the late Queen Victoria. Mr. Ponsonby was Secretary to Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman from the time that the latter formed his Ministry in 1906 until the end, and his representation of the constituency of his late chief is a notable step forward in his career. One of Mr. Ponsonby's ancestors, Sir John, served as a colonel under Cromwell during the second Civil War, and afterwards was appointed Commissioner in Ireland, where he and his sons became intimately associated with the political life of the country, the second son being raised to the peerage as Earl Bessborough in 1721. It was a son of the fourth Earl Bessborough who founded the famous I Zingari Club.

AN AMUSING HOAX.

M. Jean de Reszke, the fomous tenor, has recently been the victim of an amusing practical joke. A short time ago he was visited by a poorly-clad man, who represented himself to be a cloth pedlar, and implored the great singer to test his voice. M. de Reszke consented, and was amazed at the richness of the stranger's vocal powers. "Why,' said he, "it is absurd for you to earn your living as a pedlar; with such a voice as yours you could soon be singing at the opera." The man departed, apparently much gratified, and for a long time M. de Reszke wondered about this gifted singer who was a seller of cloth. Later on it transpired that the poorlydressed stranger was none other than a famous Viennese tenor, who, in order to obtain the real opinion of M. de Reszke as to the quality of his voice, had disguised himself in the manner described.

FROM BARITONE TO TENOR.

Althoough it is nearly thirty-four years since M Jean de Reszke made his "debut" in London, he is still reputed to possess the finest tenor voice in the world. Curiously enough M. de Reszke started his musical career as a baritone, and it was not for some time that the developed into a tenor. Latterly he has devoted himself almost entirely to teaching, and has introduced to the world a large number of prominent pupils. He is an ardent sportsman, and most of his spare time is devoted to riding, shooting or playing tennis. It is said that M. de Reszke is the only professional singer who has ever sat at the dinner-table of the Tsar of Russia.

A FRENCH PUN.

M. De Reszke was once a guest at a large party given to a number of distinguished musicians. In the course of the evening one of the company put the somewhat tactless question, "Who is the most popular artist on the musical stage?" Quick as thought M. de Reszke made answer, in French: "Pass" de Reszke!" (Paderewski).

A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
The best BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER of the System
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA.
Estd. since 1829. SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.
Be sure you get N.B. the signature of the Proprietor and Trade Mark, thus WILKINSON'S are upon every GENUINE bottle.
To avoid impositions the Public are respectfully asked to notice this. (Any imitation is a felony.)
Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD.
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA CLEANSES THE BLOOD OF ALL DANGEROUS HUMOURS.
Has over 75 Years' World-Wide Reputation.
Sold by all Chemists and Dealers in Medicines.
AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited. KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

JOHN MOIR & SON,
PROVISION MANUFACTURERS OF LONDON, ABERDEEN & SEVILLE.
Awarded 13 GOLD MEDALS for Superior Quality.
Purveyors by Royal Warrant to His Majesty the King
ARMY & NAVY RATIONS
In 2 lb. Tins.
COMPLETE PRICE LIST AVAILABLE.
Wholesale Depots BOMBAY, KARACHI AND CALCUTTA
Where large and varied stocks are held for IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
Managing Agents: SAMUEL FITZE & Co., Ld.
RETAIL FROM ALL PROVISION MERCHANTS THROUGHOUT INDIA

Weak and Exhausted—Almost Ready to Surrender and Cease Fighting the Battle of Life.

If your blood circulates poorly and your nerves are weak; if you are despondent and discouraged, with stomach out of order, and have indigestion, sick-headache, weak muscles, and you find your day's duties almost too much for you—then there is help for you in
AYER'S Sarsaparilla
It will arouse the digestive glands to more activity, will purify your blood, help you to refreshing sleep, and give renewed force, tone, and strength to your system in general. Ayer's Sarsaparilla has benefited many thousands of tired and discouraged people and will surely benefit you.
As now made, Ayer's Sarsaparilla contains no alcohol.
There are many imitation Sarsaparillas
Be sure you get "AYER'S."
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.
AYER'S PILLS, the best family laxative.

A purely vegetable preparation, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain Remedy known for Worms. Destroys all kinds of Worms, whether in Man, Woman, Child or Animal. Sold by Dealers in all Countries.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING London.

WREXHAM LAGER BEER
ABSOLUTELY PURE AND WHOLESOME.
Sold by—
ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD., CALCUTTA & BOMBAY.
MACDOWELL & CO., MADRAS.
H. J. PAPPE & CO., MILLERS STORES, COLOMBO.
And all leading Stores in India and Burmah.

"GREATEST OF ALL LARGE OR SMALL."

THE HAMMOND No. 12.
Absolute Visible Writing.
Polychrome Ribbon Attachment, enabling operator to write in two colors.
35 LANGUAGES IN 216 STYLES TYPE ON THE ONE TYPEWRITER.
THE HAMMOND TYPEWRITER AGENCY,
28, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Icilma.
Tone your skin and it will resist sun, heat, hard water, cold, wind or age and never grow sallow, yellow or clammy. Tone your skin and on the hottest day you will feel cool, and on the coldest warm. Only Nature's Icilma can give you

Skin-Tone
ICILMA FLUOR CREAM, snowy and sweetly perfumed, contains no oil, fat or grease, is the only cream that really gives tone to the skin. Can not grow hair. Requires no powder to hide it. Use Icilma Fluor Cream daily and watch your skin grow clearer.
ICILMA SOAP, unlike other soaps, keeps the skin clean and cool right through, always in tone. Only possible soap for hard waters, and for gouty, rheumatic or tender skins.
A Revelation of what a soap can be.
OF ALL GOOD CHEMISTS AND STORES.
Icilma Co., Ltd., London, E.C., England.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. H. THE MAHARAJA GAEKWAD OF BARODA.
PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.
Oculists and Scientific Refractionists
Opp. General Post Office, Bombay.
THE FIRST AND ONLY FIRM
Who offer their patrons Free Services of a duly qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon from various Eye Hospitals of Europe.
PHIROZE M. DASTOOR,
EYESIGHT SPECIALIST.
(Late Partner, D. M. DASTOOR & Co.)
With 18 Years' Practical Experience,
Holds Exceptional Testimonials from the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, Mrs. Batty, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarker, Mr. H. G. Gell, M.V.O., Lt.-Col. G. H. Bull, M.D., I.M.S.
STOCK:—LATEST AND MOST PERFECT MAKE.
PRICES:—EXTREMELY MODERATE.
A Pocket Manual "The human eye and its Scientific Correction," free on application.

WEALTH:
THE REWARD OF THRIFT.
Without ambling! Without Speculating!! Without Risk!!!
Invest Your Savings in Government
PREMIUM BONDS.
They are guaranteed as to principal and interest, consequently as safe as British Consols. They bear fixed interest in most cases from 2 to 4 per cent. and give the holders the chance of acquiring a fortune by periodical Drawings with Prizes from £24,000 down to £20.
A shoemaker whose wages were only 25/- per week has drawn
THE FIRST PRIZE OF £ 24,000
of the Ottoman Government Railway Bonds, which he bought only two months before for £6 10s.
The appeal aiike to the man with thousands and the man with shillings.
EASY TERMS (from 10-/per month) of Payment if desired.
Write a postcard for descriptive Booklet to the Anglo-American Finance Corporation, 41, King William Street, London, E. C., England.

PROVED BY 100 YEARS USE.
DR ROBERTS' POOR MAN'S FRIEND OINTMENT
FOR SKIN DISEASES AND WOUNDS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
DR ROBERTS' ALTERATIVE PILLS
FOR SKIN DISEASES AND ALL DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH & LIVER.
OF ALL CHEMISTS 1/1½ & 2/9 EACH
BEACH & BARNICOTT LTD BRIDPORT.

SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES
Efficacious because absolutely pure English Oil. Not weak. Effective. Full directions. All Chemists.
Insist on SAVARESSE'S.

HYDRAULIC PRESSES

FOR PACKING COTTON, WOOL, &c.
EDWIN MILLS & HUDDERSFIELD, England.

SAL HEPATICA
An effervescing combination of the Tonic, Alterative and Laxative Salts similar to the celebrated Bitter Waters of Europe, fortified by the addition of Lithia and Sodium Phosphate. It stimulates the liver, tones intestinal glands, purifies the alimentary tract, improves digestion, assimilation and metabolism. Especially valuable in Rheumatism, Gout, Bilious Attacks and Constipation.
Most efficient in eliminating toxic products from intestinal tract or blood, and correcting vicious or impaired functions.

For sale by chemists.
KEMP & CO., 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
BEYNON & CO., 55 Esplanade Rd., Bombay.

HOTEL WINDSOR,
VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths.
INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.
J. R. CLEAVE,
Proprietor.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS From 6 Agents. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, JUNE 16.] [BOMBAY, JUNE 17.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	87 1/2		1/16
3 do. Rentes	95 1/4	1/4	
2½ do. Sterling Loan ...	100	1/16	
3½ do. Govt. Securities ...	82 9/16	unchgd	
Bar Silver in London ...	24 7/8		
Do. do. 2 months' hence	24 7/8		
Do. in New York ...	53 7/8		1/8
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·12	unchgd	
Do. do do. Berlin.	20·39 3/4		1/4
Do. do. do. New York	4·87 1/8	unchgd	
Discount Bank of England Rate.	2 1/2 o/o	since 28th day	
Do. Short London Bills.	1 3/8		1/8
3 months' sight Indian Bank Bills.			
Do. 6 months' sight	2	unchgd	
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 1/8		
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 7/8		
Interest Day-to-day Loans ..	5/8		
Do. 7-day Market Loan	1		

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)...1s. 3 11-16d.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots ... ... Quiet and Easier.
Futures ... ...Steady.
East Indian ... ...Quiet.
Manchester ... ...Dull.
Total Sales ... ...4,000 Bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export ...500 „
Imports ... ...3,000 „
Mid-Americans ... 6·55,—03
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown... ...7 7-8 unchgd

Future Delivery Prices :—

June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Spt.-Oct.	Oct-Nov.
5·92	5·83	5·63	5·33	5·10
+07	+05	+04	+02	+02

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5·13	5·09	5·08	5·06
+02	+02	+02	+02

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ... ... 10,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year ... ... 7,200 „
Exports to Great Britain ... ...
Do. to Continent ... ... 19,000 „
Spot Cotton—11·55+25.
Futures—Month of July 11·42+18 } Advanced owing to spinners reported to be bidding more freely, and to bull support and Shorts covering.
Do. Do. Oct. 9·60+18

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—11 3/4+1/8
Futures—Month of July 11·64+13
Do do Oct. 9·74+17
Closing Tone of Futures:—Steady.
On 13th instant repetition owing to mutilation. } July 11.49. Oct. 9.65.

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi, C. I. F.—38 1-8 June-July—Hull—Sellers.
Tone of wheat—Steady.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—

Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 55 o/o ex-ship 58 1/2 June-July—Antwerp—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore, per 416 lbs. ex-ship 52 June-July—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone of Rapeseed—Easier.

Linseed :—

Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 43 3/8—June-July—Havre—Done.
Tone of Linseed—Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6¼ unchgd.

Sugar :—

German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F. India 13s 9d.
Months of Shipment—July-August.
Tone of Sugar—Dull.

Rubber :—

Para Rubber 3s. 8½d.—Sellers.

Metals :—

Copper Brazilers ... ... £ 70 0 0
Yellow Metal ... ... d. 0¼

Arrivals :—

"Gutenfels."

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [17TH JUNE, 1908.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—

Bank of England... 2 1/2 per cent. from 28th May
Bank of Bengal ... 6 per cent. „ 15th May.
Bank of Bombay... 7 per cent. „ 28th May.
Bank of Madras ... 7 per cent. „ 16th June.

Money :—

Borrowers for two months at 4 1-2 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—

The Market opened unchanged and steady to-day at 1-3 7-8 T. T., 1-3 29-32 on demand and 1-4 1-32 for 3 months' sight credits. Very little business is reported the Market being quiet pending the result of the Council Bill sale to-day. Far Eastern rates are quiet.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ... 1s. 3 7/8d.
Demand Draft ... 1s. 3 29-32d.
Credits—3 months' sight.. 1s. 4 1-32d.
Do. 6 months' sight— 1s. 4 1-8d.
Do 3 months' sight—France 168
Do 3 months' sight, Marks 127
Hongkong—30 days' sight... 185
Yokohama—30 days' sight ... 151 3/4
Shanghai— 30 days' sight ... 180

Government Paper :—

The market opened steady at 95 13/16 ready and 95 7/8 for the settlement. Scarcely any transactions are reported, the market closing steady at the opening quotations.

We quote :—

Cash ... ... Rs. 95·13
1st Settlement ... ... „ 95·14

Bullion :—

There was no change in the price of Bar silver in London on Tuesday, the market closing at the previous quotation of 24 7-8 for ready and forward delivery. New York was 1-8 lower at 53 7-8. The local market has been weaker to-day. Although the ready quotation opened at 64 11-16 ex-duty, the market closes quiet at 64½. Forward rates are also weaker as noted below. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	5	6
Australian Bar Gold	24	5	6
Bombay Bar Gold	24	3	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	4	6
Silver ex Duty—Steady	64	4	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	63	14	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	63	13	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

The advance advised in to-day's telegrams from America has further steadied our market, and prices are stiffer all round. Contract rates, however, continue more or less nominal as there is nothing doing beyond a trifling business in the bazaar in New Crop "Sutta" Broach and Bengals.

For ready cotton the principal enquiry is from Japan shippers, and the demand runs chiefly on really highclass Oomras for which good rates are obtainable. For Europe there is little doing, and mills are buying quietly. The offtake at Colaba was about 4,000 bales.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	282	June
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti.	216	
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon.	209/10	
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola	205	
Fine M. G. Amraoti ...	204/5	
Fine M. G. Muttia ...	196	
F. ... M. G. Khandeish ...	192	
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	198	
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	189/90	
Good Westerns ...	197	
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	229	

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone ... ... Firm.
Estimated Sales ... ... 4,000 bales.
Total Imports ... ... nil

Future Delivery Prices :—

J.-J.	J.-A.	A.-S.	S.-O.	O.-N.
5·09	5·93	5·69	5·40	5·26
+07	+07	+06	+07	+03

N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.
5·20	5·16	5·13	5·13
+07	+07	+07	+07

NEW CROP.

	Rs.	
Good M. G. Broach ...	210	March/08
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola	206/7	Jan/09
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	194	
Fine M. G. Bengals „	191	
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	183	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market is firm and a good business has been done at and about the following rates :—

Ready... Rs. 8 8 0 to Rs. 8 9 0 B. T.
September „ 8 14 6 „ „ 8 15 0 R. T.

Rapeseed :—

The market is steady with a moderate demand.

We quote :—

Ready Brown Cawnpore... Rs. 9 4 0 B. T.
„ „ Delhi ... „ 9 5 0 „
„ Yellow Guzerat ... „ 10 7 6 „
„ „ Cawnpore... „ 10 4 0 „

Gingellyseed :—

The market is steadier with rather more enquiry and

We quote :—

Muggy ... ... Rs 55 8 0
Yellow Hingunghat ... ... „ 57 8 0
„ Secundarabad ... „ 56 8 0

Poppyseed :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 10 12 0 B. T.
Tone—Firm.

Castorseed :—

Ready... ... ... Rs. 31 0 0
Tone—Quiet but steady.

Cottonseed :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 25 8 0
Tone—Steady.

Mowraseed :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 5 8 0
Tone—Quiet but Steady.

Wheat :—

White Delhi, June-July ... Rs. 6 6 0 B. T.
Tone—Firm.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay 1,397½
India 65
Indian Specie 54½

Mills :—

David ... ... 372½ July sellers.
Empress 335
Howard and Bullough ... 500 sellers.
Jamshed Mg.... ... ... 168 3/4
Kohinoor 735
Luxmi Cotton 1,440
Manookji Petit ... ... 3,137½ July
Morarjee 2960

Miscellaneous :—

Bombay Steam Nav. Ordinary. 332 1/2 to 335
Colaba Land and Mill 1,085

Railways :—

Ahmedabad-Prantej 570
Amritsar-Patti 118
Tapti-Valley 422½

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. yesterday :—

Cotton	4,731 bales.
Wheat	1,629 cwts.
Linseed	4,934 „
Rapeseed	2,411 „
Gingellyseed	550 „
Poppyseed	4,757 „
Groundnuts	171 „
Castorseed	2,995 „
Rice	276 „
Myrabollams	2,241 „
Cottonseed	14,691 „
Mowraseed	1,510 „
Gram	852 „
Joowar	179 „
Maize	31 „

EXPORTS OF OPIUM.

NUMBER OR CHESTS EXPORTED.

(1) From the 1st January 1908 to the 31st May 1908	8,180
(2) During fortnight ending the 15th June 1908	497½
Total.....	8,677½
Total permissible exports during 1908 ...	15,100
Balance available for export up to the 31st December 1908	6,422½

INDIAN GOLD MINE SHARES.

London Quotations.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 17.

The following are the Indian Gold Mines quotations received by special cablegram, dated London, 17th June :—

Mines.	Share.	Paid up.	Buyers.	Sellers.
Anantapur Gold....	£1	0s.	£0 16 9	£0 1s 3
Balaghat (Ord)	£10	7s 6d.	£1 6 6	£0 7 6
Balaghat (Pref)	£10	...	£0 16 9	£0 17 3
Champion Reefs	2s. 6d	2s. 6d.	£0 5 0	£0 6 0
Hosur Gold	£1	18s. 4d.	£0 0 3	£0 0 9
Dec. G. F. Dev.....	£1	8s. 9d.	£0 0 1½	£0 0 4½
Dhar. Gold Mines ..	£1	£1	£0 4 6	£0 5 6
Dharwar Reefs.....	£1	£1	£0 2 3	£0 2 3
G. F. Mysore	£1	£1	nil	nil
Glenrock, Ind	10s.	9s. 9d.	£0 0 1½	£0 0 4½
G. F. Dharwar.....	£1	£1	£0 4 0	£0 5 0
Hutti	£1	£1	£1 2 6	£1 5 0
Hyderabad Dec	£3	£3	£2 0 0	£2 5 0
Ind. Mines Syn	4s.	3s.	£0 0 1½	£0 0 4½
Kempinkoti New	8s.	8s.	£0 0 3	£0 0 6½
Mysore Gold	10s.	10s.	£4 16 3	£5 1 3
Mysore Reef Ord....	£1	£1	£0 0 1½	£0 0 4½
Mysore West	£1	19s.	£0 0 9	£0 1 3
Mysore Wynaad	£1	19s.	£0 0 9	£0 1 3
Nundydroog	10s.	10s.	£1 2 6	£1 5 3
Oorgum (Ord)	10s.	10s.	£0 7 6	£0 8 9
Oorgum (Pref)	10s.	10s.	£0 14 10	£0 16 3
Burma Ruby Mi.....	£1	£1	£0 8 9	£0 10 3
Sanghi Mines Ld....	£1	19s.	£0 2 9	£0 3 9
N. Mysore Mang....	£1	15s.	£0 14 3	£0 16 9

CONCERNING BALANCE-SHEETS.

A demand has again been made in a London financial paper for the standardisation of balance-sheets, or at any rate some greater degree of uniformity in the method of presenting them than exists at present. On this subject a commercial correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" writes :—It is pointed out that while an expert can always put his finger on the weak point in a balance-sheet, others not so accustomed to them are confused by the different forms which they assume, and do not derive from them the information that they should. Against this it is said that in whatever form a balance-sheet was drawn up it would be unintelligible to anyone who did not possess a certain minimum knowledge of the principles on which balance-sheets are constructed and what they are intended to represent, and it is on these points that a very considerable amount of misapprehension does exist. One often comes across statements of account issued by clubs and societies headed "Balance-sheet for the year ending——." That is, of course, an impossibility, a contradiction in terms. A balance-sheet is not the financial history of a concern over a given period ; it is a statement of its position and of its assets and liabilities at a given moment of time ; it gives, as it were a bird's-eye view of a business enabling the mind to grasp the position of affairs as a whole in a way which nothing else provides. It has been aptly described as a snap-shot of a business, bringing all the departments an ramifications to a focus, and if properly prepared and intelligently arranged it is of infinite value in forming an opinion as to the financial position of a trading concern.

In scrutinising a balance-sheet the essential preliminary is the point of view. Take it that it is a statement of account as between the business and its proprietors, whether partners or shareholders, regarding the business as a separate entity which is accounting for its stewardship. The left-hand or liabilities side, on which is shown the capital which has been put in, together with all liabilities, gives the amount which the business has received and for which it has to account. The right-hand or assets side shows in what way the money has been spent, and how it is now represented by buildings, plants, debtors, stock in trade, cash, &c., a matter which, though very elementary, is perhaps worth mentioning, as it has been known to puzzle some people, viz. how the amount of the assets always exactly equals that of the liabilities. The assets side accounts for the disposal of the money put into the concern as shown by the liabilities side, and therefore the sides must balance, otherwise the accounting is faulty and incomplete. This particular way of viewing a balance-sheet has a further advantage in explaining a matter the point of which is difficult to convey in a few words, and that is why amounts appear under the heading of liabilities which are not really such, and why items appear on the assets side which cannot be really considered as assets. Thus among the latter we may see such items as preliminary expenses or losses which have been incurred and not written off. These are, of course, not assets, but it is necessary that they should appear on the assets side in order to explain by what means the shortage of actual realisable assets has been incurred. So again we may see as liabilities such items as reserve fund or balance of profits earned and not divided. These are not liabilities in one way, but yet they represent amounts which have been left in the concern by the proprietors and for which the business has to account.

A clear conception having been gained of what the balance-sheet is intended to convey, the necessity of carefully examining the various items may be emphasised. Thus, if one sees these unreal liabilities or assets, one understands that they mean an addition to or a diminution of the capital, as the case may be. When studying a balance-sheet it is always a good plan to do so in conjunction with the last preceding one. By comparing the various items one is then able to form an impression of the trend of things, whether affairs are better or worse than they were. In particular, such points as whether capital is becoming unduly locked up or whether adequate depreciation and reserves are being provided can then be better scrutinised. The question of the undue locking-up of assets is of the utmost importance, as disaster may easily happen to a concern showing a big surplus on paper if there are not sufficient liquid assets to meet all claims as they become due. It must also be kept in mind that the liabilities often require to be analysed into those having a charge over certain assets or a floating charge over all assets (such as debentures), and ordinary unsecured claims. As regards the assets, the values placed upon them are on the basis of the business continuing. Any other basis would convey a wholly erroneous idea of the position of the undertaking. In this way such an item as goodwill may be worth every penny of the amount at which it stands in the books, although an intangible asset.

A great deal of controversy has been occasioned by the question as to whether a concern can be said to have a reserve fund unless it is invested in specific securities outside the business. A reserve fund is the term technically used by accountants to signify amounts set aside out of profits instead of being paid away in dividends. Perhaps the use of the word "fund" is rather unfortunate, and has contributed to the misunderstanding ; the bare term "reserve" or "reserve account" would have been better. But if a company has such an amount of undivided profits, which appears as a liability in the balance-sheet, it undoubtedly constitutes a reserve. It is represented by a proportional part of the assets, and whether these are exclusively employed in the business or are partially invested outside, it does not affect the question as to whether the reserve exists, though whether it is in such a form as to be of most service in a time of stress is of course another matter altogether. And this may be illustrated by the fact that though a concern such as a bank might consider it advisable to have part of its assets in gilt-edged securities, unless there was a corresponding amount of profits undivided there could not be a reserve fund.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 18th June.

208—Arms—Members are requested to return all Arms and Equipment to Head-Quarters at once for verification.

209—Annual Reports—Copies of the Annual Report for 1907-08 are ready and may be obtained on application at Head-Quarters.

210—Medals—Applications for Volunteer Long Service Medals should reach Adjutant's Office by the 20th instant.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers every. where. Wholesale Depot : 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	12 p. c.	1,397½
Bank of India.....	100	50	5 „	65
Bank of Bengal	500	500	12 „	1,485
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 „	1,130
Bommercial Bank of India	P. 100 / O. 50	100 / 50	6 „ / 1½ „	65½ / 18
Specie Bank	100	50	5 „	51½
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.....	100	100	4 „	260
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 „	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank	£20	£20	13 „	£53
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 „	£18½
Hongkong and Shanghai Biking Cor.....	£25	£12-10	6 „	£17½
	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75½ old issue / new issue
National Bk of India.	£25	£12½	12 p. c.	xd. 75 / 750

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co.....	100	100		xd 310
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld...	100	20	2½	13
Back Bay Bath	50	50	6	40
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10	xd. 126
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	330	xd 9,875
Bombay Burma New Issue	625	625	82½	xd 2,475
Bombay Electric ...	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	xd 161
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld.....	O. £10	£10	Nil.	152½
Bombay Ice Mfg.....	100	100	Nil.	28
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40	930
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O. 250	250	p. c. 6	335
Central India Mining Co., Limited	P. £50	£50	p. c. 6	270
Delhi Flour.....	100	100	yr. 10	xd. 380
Empire of India Life Assurance	£00	200	16	152
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	500	50	yr p.c. 17	110
John Roberts and Co	100	10	1½	20
Kemp and Co.....	100	100	divd 10	195
Kurrachee Landing..	200	175	yr. 14	212
Marcks and Co.....	200	75	12	150
Napier Hotel Co.....	100	100	10	132
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A.....	100	100	il,	25
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited	£00	50	p. c. 18½	180
Phillips and Co.....	100	30	...	32
Port Canning Co.....	40	40	p. c. 10	59
Shivrajpur	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	465
Syndicate	A. 10 / B. 10	10 / 10	p. c. 75 / Nil.	38 / 30
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company.....	100	100	8	90
Soundy and Co.....	100	100	Nil.	nom 20
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited	O. 75 / £ 15 / D. 20 / P. 150	30 / ... / ... / 30	... / dis. 11 / dis. 5 1/2	
Thackers and Co.....	100	100	p. c. 20	275
Telephone Company.	25	25	yr. 1½	xd 35
Treacher and Co.....	500	500	yr. 40	630

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	xd 490
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	180
Assur Veerjee.....	500	500	50	475
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	10	225
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	625
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co.	250	250	12½	725
Bombay United.....	250	250	20	xd 475
Century	500	500	56	400
Central India	500	500	85	xd 1,775
China	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Dhhol Silk	500	500	20	575
Colaba Land & Mill..	700	700	50	1,085
Coronation Millis.....	500	500	60	800
Connaught	300	300	25	280
Coorla	1,000	1,000	40	765
Crescent	100	100	5	xd 101½
Crown	500	500	qr. 60	1,000
Currimbhoy.....	1,000	1,000	50	xd 1,025
David	250	250	20	378
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	20	660
Empress	500	500	25	340
Framji Petit	1,000	1,000	75	1,375
Gold Mohur	500	500	20	275
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	20	550
Howard & Bullough	500	500	25	500
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	60	1,300
Imperial Cotton.....	500	500	15	182
Indian Manufg.....	1,000	1,000	35	670
Indo-China Manufg..	1,000	1,000	50	1,150
James Greaves	500	500	25	330
Jamshed Manufg ...	250	250	10	169
Jewraj Baloo'	1,000	1,000	divid 60	485
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	20	400
Khandesh	1,000	610	75	1,050
Khatao Mackunji ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	735
Kohinoor	500	500	25	785
Leopold	100	100	3	60
Luxmidas.....	1,000	1,000	40	400
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	1,000	80	1,440
Madras United	1,000	1,000	125	3,200
Manockji Petit	1,000	1,000	150	3,137½
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,000	1,000	175	xd 2,960
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	.....	55
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	.....	20
New Great Eastern...	200	200	Nil.	190
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	675
Phoenix	100	100	5	xd 101½
Presidency	1,000	1,000	20	650
Queen	1000	1,000	20	825
Rehman	500	500	p. c. 6	500
Ripon	1,000	1,000	divid 50	800
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	1,000	p. c. 10	880
Sassoon Silk	500	500	40	525
Sholapur	1,000	1,000	200	xd 4,400
S. Mahratta.....	250	250	20	197½
Standard Mills	500	500	50	xd 1,140
Sun	250	250	25	170
Swadeshi.....	500	500	45	xd 1,33
Textile.....	500	500	30	1,175
Union (V. Gopalji)...	1,000	1,000	50	300
Western India.....	1,000	1,000	10	525

PRESS COMPANIES.

			Yearly.	
Akbar	750	750	125	3,100
Albert (Kurrachee)...	1,100	1,100	45	650
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	92½
Breul's Cawnpore ...	200	200	50	300
Broach City.....	200	200	14	225
Fort	475	475	22½	270
French.....	500	500	35	xd. 510
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,100
Harvey and Sabbapatty	500	500	50	480½
Hindustan P & M ...	250	250	15	115
Hingolee	100	100	6	130
Indian Cotton.....	125	125	11½	127½
Khangaum	400	400	25	330
Mahmudpura Ctn ...	125	125	7½	100
Mahuva	200	200	Nil.	150½
Mercantile	125	125	Nil.	57
Manmar Manufg.....	250	250	25	280
New East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	75	1,020
New Moufussil Co...	400	400	50	630
New Berar	500	500	40	480
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	465
Oomri	1,000	1,000	50	1,025
Purbhany	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Sassoon	500	500	30	450
Sind and Punjab Co.,	1,000	1,000	140	3,500
Sind	400	400	35	720
Surat City	200	200	24	230
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld	1,000	1,000	80	1,000
Wardhwan G. & P...	150	50	12	125

RAILWAY COMPANIES

Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway	500	500	8 p. c.	xd 570
Amritsar Patti	100	100	5 „	118
Tapti Valley Railway Company,.....	500	500	4 „	422½
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	5 „	xd 102

C&B

By Special Warrant — Purveyors to H.M. The King.

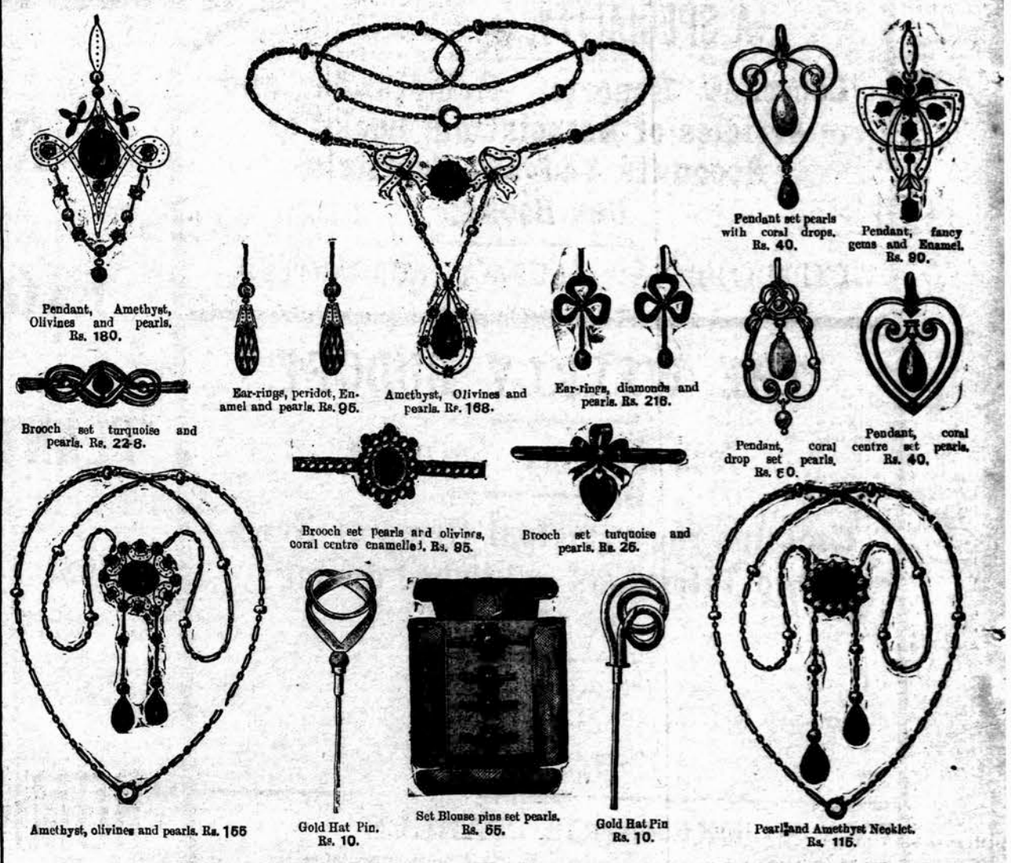
Celebrated Oilmen's Stores

PICKLES, SOUPS, JAMS, JELLIES, POTTED MEATS, MALT VINEGAR.

Agents for LEA & PERRIN'S WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

Crosse & Blackwell, Ltd.

BRITISH-MADE BRITISH DESIGNS.


Pendant, Amethyst, Olivines and pearls. Rs. 180.
Ear-rings, peridot, Enamel and pearls. Rs. 95.
Amethyst, Olivines and pearls. Rs. 168.
Ear-rings, diamonds and pearls. Rs. 218.
Pendant set pearls with coral drops. Rs. 40.
Pendant, fancy gems and Enamel. Rs. 90.
Brooch set turquoise and pearls. Rs. 228.
Brooch set pearls and olivines, coral centre enamelled. Rs. 95.
Brooch set turquoise and pearls. Rs. 26.
Pendant, coral drop set pearls. Rs. 60.
Pendant, coral centre set pearls. Rs. 40.
Amethyst, olivines and pearls. Rs. 165
Gold Hat Pin. Rs. 10.
Set Blouse pins set pearls. Rs. 55.
Gold Hat Pin Rs. 10.
Pearl and Amethyst Necklet. Rs. 115.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.,

WATCH AND CLOCK SPECIALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS,
Alice Building, 31, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

THE RAILWAY REGULATOR WATCH.

Strong Nickel, Open-face, Keyless, Lever Watch, will stand plenty of rough wear, and keep good time. We can confidently recommend it as one of the best cheap Watches i the market.

Nickel Silver Case ... ... Rs. 10.
Solid Silver Case ... ... Rs. 15.

Guaranteed for three Years.

WRITES IN SIGHT, RELIABLE, STRONG, SIMPLE IN CONSTRUCTION, and therefore EASILY KEPT IN ORDER.

THE 'EMPIRE' TYPEWRITER.

Some Users: H.M. GOVERNMENT 1,000 Machines. CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY 900 Machines. &c., &c.

PRICE, Foolscap Size, 250 Rs.

Agents: Continental Commercial Depot, 53, Esplanade, Fort, Bombay.

MAKES THE SKIN AS SOFT AS VELVET. PREVENTS THE ATTACK OF MOSQUITOES, etc. KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun. IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT. When frequently used.

BEETHAM'S LAIT Larola Regd

M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham, England.

Bombay Agents :—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay.
Messrs. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Bombay.
Messrs. KEMP & Co., Ltd., Bombay.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS

S ROSE & Co. have a large Stock of Pianos which have been out on hire and are much reduced in price. This is a

GOOD OPPORTUNITY

for securing a reliable Piano at a low price. Special terms for cash or monthly payments,

S. ROSE & Co.,
FORT, BOMBAY.

SWAN

GOLD & Co. BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND. Patent Wrought IRON & STEEL HINGES ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

No. 602.

The "Bombay Gazette"—Published Daily.

1 ANNA.] ONE ANNA ONLY. [1 ANNA.

BOMBAY GAZETTE ELECTRIC PRINTING WORKS

IS NOW

REPLETE

with an

Extensive Stock

of

PLANT & MATERIAL

and the

Most Improved Machinery Driven by Electricity.

COMMERCIAL PRINTING. A SPECIALITY.

Company Reports, Memoranda and Articles of Association, Books of Accounts, Ledgers, Journals, Day Books.

EXPEDITION & ACCURACY GUARANTEED.

JOB PRINTING

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

Ball Programmes, Menu Cards, Wedding Cards, Visiting Cards (Printed or Engraved), Die Stamping, Die Cutting.

MEMORIALS PETITIONS, ILLUMINATED ADDRESSES, &C

THE WEEKLY BUDGET.

Issued Every Saturday.

Contains the Principal Items of News and Telegrams published during the Week.

SUBSCRIPTION:

Yearly, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 7; Quarterly, Rs. 4—Post Free.

EXCHANGE TABLES.

"The Bombay Gazette Sterling Exchange Table" is a small neatly-bound Book, covering all Rates in 32nds—both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 4 23/32d. The Book has been found to supply a long-felt want, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts. Price Rs. 2.

'The cheapest, best and most convenient."—*Vide* Press Notices.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

Published Every Saturday.

For the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c.; Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week; Imports and Exports of Bullion; Comparative Summaries of Exports; Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain; Share Lists and Rates of Exchange; List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week; Summary of Charters and Engagements

Annual Subscription (*in advance*), Rs. 10.

THE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Published Every Saturday.

The "Overland Summary" is Published Weekly or despatch by the English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size. It contains the week's News and Notes, Army Orders, &c., carefully arranged.

English Subscription—£1-1-0 per year, Post Free.

Town Subscription—Yearly, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 7; and Quarterly, Rs. 4.

Mofussil—Yearly, Rs. 15-12; Half-yearly, Rs. 8; and Quarterly, Rs. 5.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Published Twice Daily.

PRICE ONE ANNA.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:

	Town—Delivered Free. Subscription Rate.	Discount Rate.	Mofussil—With Postage. Subscription Rate.	Discount Rate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Yearly ..	25	20	37½	30
Half-yearly	13¾	11	20	16
Quarterly ..	7½	6	10¼	8⅓
Monthly ..	2⅓	2	3⅓	2¾

THE OLDEST PAPER IN ASIA.

"Imperialistic—Fair Play to All."

Latest Information: European & Asian.

Current Indian News and Events.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Commercial News.

All Business Communications should be addressed to

THE GENERAL MANAGER & SECRETARY,

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE, LIMITED.

2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

The Indian Railway Travellers' Guide.

Published Monthly.

Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railways.

Abstract of Rules and Regulations, Through Routes, and Fares from Bombay to Places in India and Abroad.

Postal and Telegraphic information.

Steam-Boat and Dak Companies.

Places of Interest along the Coast.

A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines.

Price Eight Annas.

Annual Subscription Rs. 5 including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Proprietary Publications.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.

A description of some of its Historic Sites. By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.

Viewed in its Political, Social, and Commercial Aspects from Mandalay. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.

Narrative of a Journey from Bombay to the Bosphorus. By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.)

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Proprietary Publications.

LAYS OF THE LAW.

Being a Selection of Leading Cases from the Bombay High Court Reports after the manner of various other Great Poets. By W. E. H. One Rupee.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.

Being a compilation of Decisions etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

WILL FORMS of different kinds—Price

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

ON THE TOP OF THE LADDER.

FIRST INTRODUCED IN 1872

AND

EVER SINCE THE BEST.

PEARSE & Co.

By Appointment to H. E. the Governor.

FRENCH & MOCHA

COFFEE.

We Sell COFFEE

AND NOT TRIFLES IN PRIZES.

To be had from all respectable Merchants and from

PEARSE & Co.,

APOLLO STREET, FORT,

BOMBAY.

THE

PERFECT ENAMEL

ARTISTIC
SANITARY
DURABLE

MADE IN A BEAUTIFUL SNOW-WHITE.
May be tinted to any colour required.

FOR ALL HIGH-CLASS DECORATIONS. ESPECIALLY SUITABLE FOR THE INTERIOR OR EXTERIOR DECORATION OF RAILWAY CARRIAGES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, HOSPITALS, HOTELS ETC.

ASPINALL'S

SANALENE

"SANALENE" is made from a pigment chemically pure and absolutely non-poisonous. It is combined with purest ingredients in exact proportions, which never vary. It is mixed and ground by specially constructed machinery and does its work in a manner impossible to attain by hand-mixing.

Avoid Poisonous Lead Paints.

The life of "SANALENE" is ten times that of work done by old methods, and therefore it is the cheapest in the end.

"SANALENE" IS MANUFACTURED BY THE WELL-KNOWN FIRM OF ASPINALL'S, THE PIONEERS OF THE ENAMEL TRADE, AND SHOULD BE INSISTED ON IN PREFERENCE TO ANY OF THE NUMEROUS IMITATIONS NOW ON THE MARKET.

Full Particulars and Samples from
TOTHILL SHARP & CO.,
TAMARIND LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

PURITY AND QUALITY GUARANTEED.

STUHR'S GENUINE

TRAD E MARK.

RUSSIAN CAVIARE

Preserved in Tins and Glass Jars.

C. F. STUHR & Co., HAMBURG.

Export Agent:

W: LOVEGROVE, 12, St. MARY AXE, LONDON.

GUARANTEED BY US TO KEEP IN TROPICAL CLIMATES.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in*

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

DR. PROSSER JAMES,
Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.

"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

DR. HUNTER SEMPLE,
Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.

"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.

"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

DR. WHITMORE,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone London.

"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and therapeutical properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination.

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures. WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,

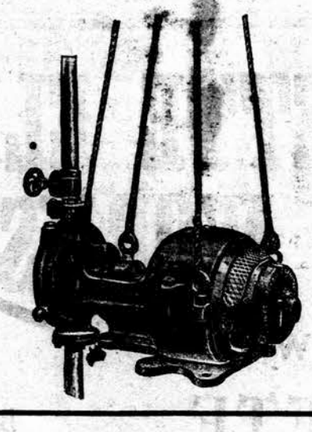
ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., Ltd., 210, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

LONDON, BIRMINGHAM, **OSLER, LTD.,** CALCUTTA, BOMBAY.

CANADA BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD,

BOMBAY.

Electrical Engineers and Manufacturers of Electric Light Fittings.



The Rees Roturbo Centrifugal Pump.

FOR IRRIGATION PURPOSES presents unusual advantages, where the limitations of the ordinary Centrifugal Pumps prevent its use.

Used as a Pump for circulating water from a TIDAL RIVER, the Pump may be placed on the top of a syphon-pipe up to a limit of say 24 ft. even, if delivery-pipe is sealed under water at the same level as the suction. This reduces the power required considerably, as the vacuum created at the Pump discharge-flange by the sealed delivery-pipe, increases the "turbine" effect of the rotor, and takes the load off the Engine or Motor. If the delivery-pipe cannot be sealed under water, the Pump can still be fixed with all the lift and frictional resistance in the suction side, and the only effect of the tide rising will be to allow larger volumes of water to pass through the Pump, without absorbing any more power from the engine.

The same thing applies to WELLS in which the level of the water varies.

The application of the pump to a FIRE ENGINE, with a variable jet nozzle, is very useful.

For FOUNTAIN DISPLAYS, constant changes between Jet and cascade effects can be secured immediately.

AGENTS:—

F. & C. OSLER, LTD.,
Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

NATURAL

ENO'S

HEALTH-GIVING

FRUIT

REFRESHING

SALT

INVIGORATING

AGENT—
A. DE SOUZA
BOMBAY
AND
CALCUTTA.

GRIMBLE'S MALT VINEGAR.

LONDON & EDINBURGH.

ESTABLISHED IN 1840

"CAUTION—The name of "PHOSPHODYNE is protected "under the Trade Marks Protection Act for the whole of India and "proceedings will be taken against the vendors of any colorable or other "imitation thereof

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition 1883-4, open to the

REGISTERED DR. LALOR'S TRADE MARK

PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For forty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WEAKNESS, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney, and other Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above Disease with each Bottle.

Beware of wile imitations:—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the W.E.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

LET your choice of a TYPEWRITER be in favour of a VISIBLE WRITER, a good Manifolder and one which will not easily get out of order.

The

OLIVER Typewriter

MUST be the Machine of your choice. ITS VISIBLE WRITING Feature, great manifolding Power and Reliability have made it the SUCCESS that it is.

THERE can be no doubt about it,

SOLE AGENTS.

W. H. THORNS & Co.,
13-15, HORNBY ROW BOMBAY.

FREE TO ALL CYCLISTS.

Send us your name and address and you will receive by return Mail, Free, Post Paid, our BIG ART BOOK, the finest ever published, which is of interest to every rider. This Book contains large handsome Photo Engravings, including beautiful country scenes. It describes every detail of the manufacture of a high-grade Bicycle, with all the latest improvements it shows you the difference between high-class work and cheap construction. You cannot afford to be without it.

WITH THE FREE ART BOOK you will receive the most liberal and marvellous Bicycle offer ever made by any cycle manufacturer or dealer, explaining how we are able to send you a cycle, direct from our Coventry factory, guaranteed ten years, packed and delivered free at your nearest port, for your inspection and approval; how we can sell the highest-grade British-made cycles direct from the factory at less than manufacturers' prices; how we are able to let you ride the cycle TEN DAYS and give it every detail and finish you wish before your purchase becomes binding; how you can make large profits easily, fully explained in our letter proposition, which will be sent you free, post paid. Whether you are a cyclist or not, it will interest you. Write to-day.

MEAD CYCLE CO., DEPT. 323 LIVERPOOL.

DOULTON'S

GERM-PROOF

FILTERS

BY ROYAL WARRANT.

PASSED BY BOARD OF TRADE.
ADOPTED BY ADMIRALTY, 1907.
USED BY LONDON HOSPITALS.

THE MOST EFFECTIVE FILTERS OBTAINABLE.
SUPPLIED THROUGH ALL THE PRINCIPAL STORES.

ROYAL DOULTON POTTERIES,
LONDON, ENGLAND.

CARLTON WHISKY

FINEST HIGHLAND MALT

11 YEARS OLD

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co. Ld.,
LONDON.

Obtainable of all Leading Merchants throughout the World.

A FACT WORTH NOTING.

PAGE & SANDEMAN'S

Celebrated

INVALID'S PORT,

Gold Capsule, is

SECOND TO NONE.

Insist on having it.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,

(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,

CULWELL WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON, ENG.

MAKERS OF

PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,

FOR

STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.

MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

WRITE FOR LIST No. 20.

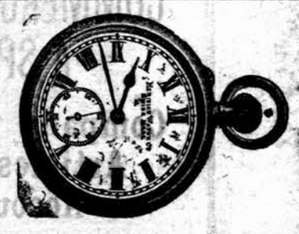
CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON.
CODES: WN & A B C (5TH EDITION)

Recommended by Medical Authorities for the immediate relief of Asthma and Bronchial trouble, Hay Fever, Laryngitis and Irritation of the air passages.

GRIMAULT'S CIGARETTES

ease the feeling of tightness across the chest and give a relief from gasping for breath

GRIMAULT & Cie, 8, r. Vivienne, Paris.



Meridian Watches.

KNOWN ALL OVER THE WORLD.

Have proved the Best for Hot Climates

Reliable in Every Way.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE ON APPLICATION.

Watch Repairing Department.

G. A. CHARPIE & CO.
BOMBAY.

SHAW, WALLACE AND CO.,
BOMBAY
AGENTS FOR:

ARTHUR KOPPEL'S

LIGHT RAILWAY MATERIAL

LARGE STOCK OF:.

STEEL RAILS, STEEL SLEEPERS
Switches, Tipping-Platform Waggons
TURNTABLES, WHEELS-AXLES, AXLEBOXES
Patent Rollerbearings, Locomotives, etc.
For immediate supply.

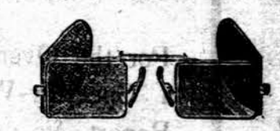
MARTIN'S

APIOL & STEEL PILLS

for Ladies.

"THE AMULET"

PINCE NEZ GLARE PROTECTOR, patented in England and India by His Majesty's Royal letters patent.



Price complete with case Rs. 6.

The neatest and most comfortable Pince Nez for protecting the eyes from the dangerous Tropical Sun.

As necessary to the Traveller as his Topee.

DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET ON APPLICATION TO THE INVENTORS

LAWRENCE & MAYO,

Manufacturing Opticians, Admiralty Chart Agents and Contractors to His Majesty's Government.

HEAD OFFICES:

67 & 69, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON.

OFFICES IN THE EAST:—

CAIRO (EGYPT),

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS & RANGOON

A large and assorted stock of superior Immortelle wreaths. Marble Monuments Marble Floorings, Tables, &c.

A. REGINALD & CO.,
40, Tamarind Lane, Fort,
BOMBAY.

Published by A. N. TEMPLETON for the Proprietors," The Bombay Gazette," Limited, and Printed by E. D'MELLO, at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, at No. 2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill A. C.; Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co., 2, Whitefriar's Street, LONDON, E. C.; Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 66 Fenchurch Street, LONDON, E. C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.